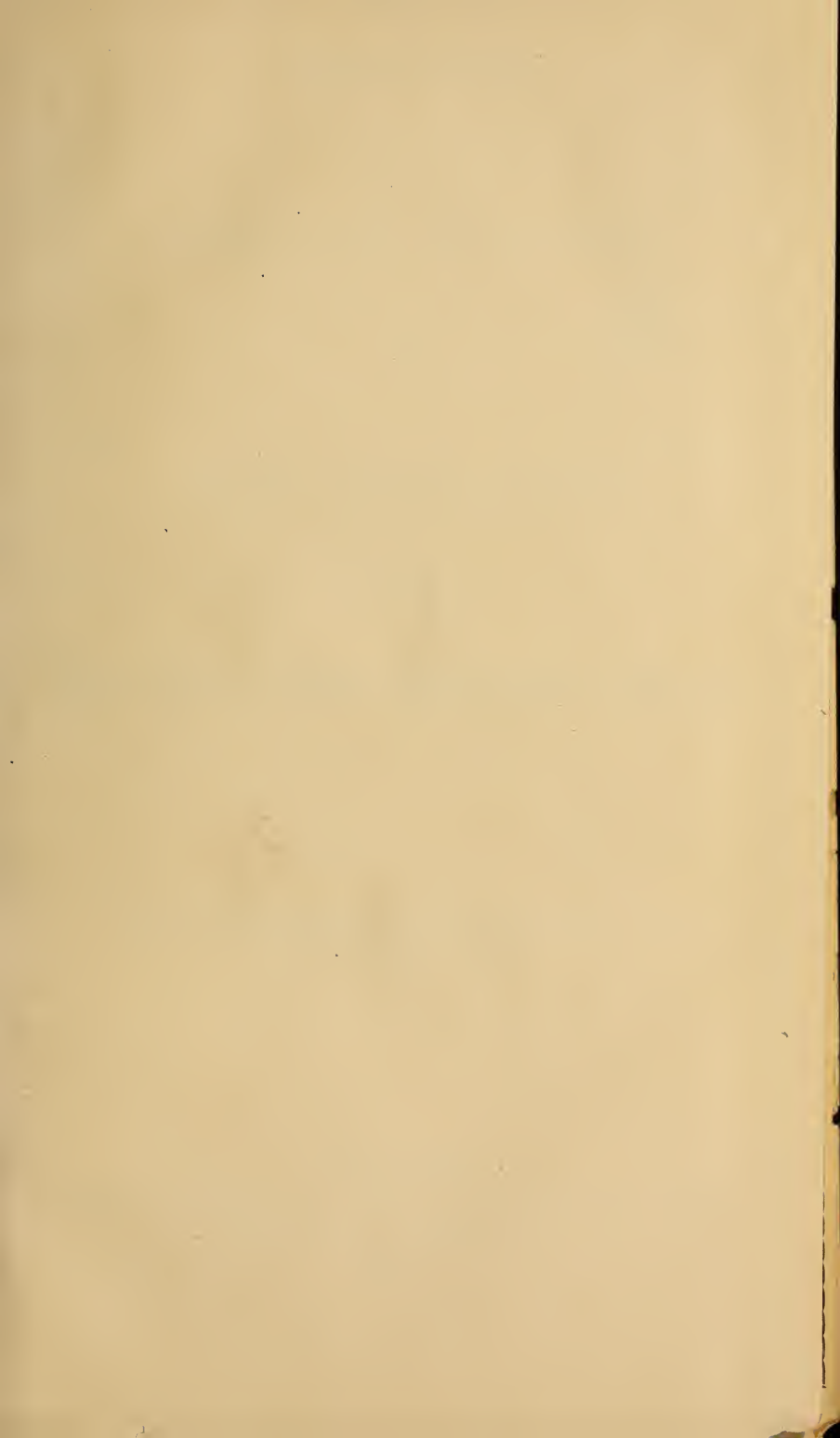


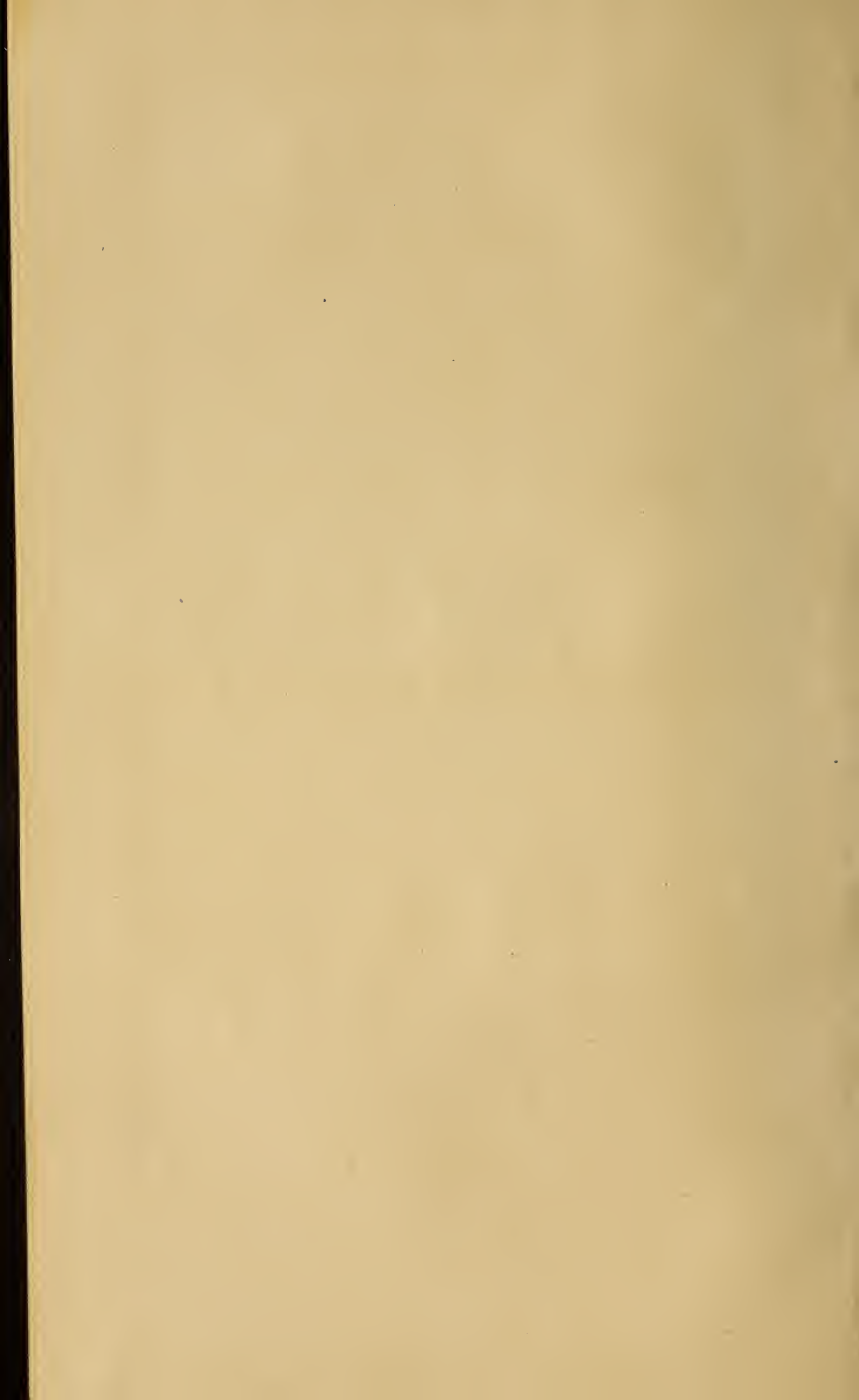


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Book N 53







TWENTY-FIFTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
New-York State Colonization Society.

THE Board of Managers, in presenting a Report of their proceedings for the year ending March 31st, can not refrain from grateful acknowledgment of the signal blessings with which it has been marked.

Obstacles, difficulties, and trials, have indeed been encountered, but the divine favor has been more abundant. There has been but one death among the officers or members of our Society during the year.* The usual agencies, appeals, and labors reported in former years, have been continued with as much energy as practicable. The *Colonization Journal* has gradually extended its circulation, and of its very great usefulness, the Board entertain no doubt.

The system of agency labor is so difficult as to have rendered it impossible for the Board to keep so large a number of agents in the field as they wished. They have employed Rev. Henry Connelly, Rev. D. M. Elwood, Rev. H. P. Bogue, and Rev. Wm. Mitchell, to present the claims of the Society by lectures and sermons, and to solicit funds.

None of them has devoted the whole year to the agency. They have all found obstacles to their work more than usual. This is attributed primarily to the intense excitement of the public mind during the Presidential canvass, which has not even yet ceased. This general excitement has especially

* Rev. J. M. Pease.

been unfriendly to a hearing of the claims of our Society, on account of the intimate relation of the political issues to questions concerning the descendants of Africa in our midst.

One class of men, under their irritation, have said to Agents: "Let the whole negro question alone—it is an offense." Another has said: "Your efforts to colonize colored men tend to justify and increase their oppressions; and we are too busy in saving the white man from slavery, to attend to you now."

Churches, too, disposed ordinarily to have the cause presented, have declined to do so, lest an improper interpretation should be put upon their action.

Added to these obstacles, the agents have found a general destitution of money among the people. This is attributed to the universal pecuniary prosperity, inducing very general investments on speculation. Prosperous farmers are mentioned, who have even mortgaged their property to invest in Western lands.

To have accomplished so much, in despite these hindrances, is alike an evidence of the intrinsic excellence of the cause of Colonization, of the tenacious hold it has upon the public judgment, and of the persevering fidelity of the agents employed.

FUNDS.

The receipts by the Treasurer of the New-York State Society, from agency collections, were \$5903.25; church collections, \$2455; donations, \$4139.75; for relief of Sinou sufferers, \$463; balance of legacy of late E. Whittlesey, of Catskill, \$714.29; education income, \$1385; making a total of \$15,060.29. If to this we add the Howland legacy, \$10,040, the Graham legacy, \$5000, and Thompson legacy, \$947.49, and various donations, remitted direct to Treasurer of the American Colonization Society, to the amount of \$2674.61, including the very liberal one of \$2500 from Mr. Jno. Knickerbocker, of Waterford, constituting a sum of \$18,662.10, we have a total of \$33,723.39 actually contributed to the Colonization cause by its friends in this State. This was augmented by returns received from sale in Liberia, of over supplies purchased for emigrants per bark Estelle, in 1854, and Lamartine, in 1855, and credited to the New-York State Colonization Society, by H. W. Dennis, Agent

of the A. C. Society, to the value of \$2083, making the full sum of \$35,806.39 available income of the year.

This far exceeds any previous year, and we can scarcely anticipate that legacies so large and numerous will fall due another year, yet we may record it with gratitude as a signal evidence of divine mercy and favor.

The prosperity of the American Colonization Society in this respect was no less marked. From the foundation of the Society to the present time, no year can compare with the one under review in amount of total receipts, or eminent instances of liberality.

The Treasurer of the American Colonization Society reported at the Annual Meeting in January the receipt of \$31,902.22 in donations; \$24,716.84 in legacies; and from emancipators of slaves for their emigration and settlement, \$22,635.09; this, with the sum donated to construct the packet-ship, \$44,000, makes a total of (123,254.15) one hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars.

Subsequent to their Annual Report, besides the ordinary income of that Society, its Treasurer has received from one generous donor, in Mississippi, (\$45,000) forty-five thousand dollars.

The American Colonization Society received from the State of New-York, since our last Annual Report, in legacies, \$15,987.49; an appropriation of the New-York State Society for purchase of a Receptacle, located at Cape Mount, \$5000; appropriations through the Public Store Monrovia, \$1783; donations forwarded, directly by donors, \$2674.61; relief for emigrants at Sinou, \$534; expended for the emigrants M. B. V. B. M. Varenhorst, Samuel George, and T. M. Chester, who applied for passage in the bark Utah from this port, \$181; in all, \$26,130.10. If to this be added, for education of youth in Liberia, and medical students and teachers in this country, \$1011.51; for endowment of a College, the sugar-mill, and its rents, donated by Messrs. Schieffelin and Phelps, \$2000, the total is but little short of \$30,000, a most gratifying evidence of the estimate in which the cause is held in this State.

WORKS OF THE PRESS.

No previous year has afforded so many and so valuable works concerning Africa.

The Rev. John Leighton Wilson, early in the year, had issued from the press of the Messrs. Harpers a volume full of such reliable information about Africa, as every inquirer needs.

Rev. T. J. Bowen, the pioneer missionary of our American churches in Yoruba, has had published also a volume revealing one of the most beautiful portions of Africa, and presents a most hopeful prospect of access to the millions of Central Africa.

The Rev. Morris Officer, for some time connected with the Mendi Missions east of Sierra Leone, and north of Monrovia, published a pamphlet replete with statistics, and leading by irresistible inference to a higher estimate of the value of Liberia as an auxiliary of missions.

In a pamphlet entitled "A Voice from Bleeding Africa," one of the young men now pursuing his studies in the Alexander High School, made an effective and manly appeal to the colored men of America to come and unite in the noble work in which the Liberians are engaged.

In Europe, Dr. Barth in his work on Soudan, and Dr. Livingston in his journal of equatorial explorations, have opened new regions of Africa for our wonder, and to stimulate our labors.

It is understood also, that the Rev. George Thompson, who was six years a missionary in Africa, has been engaged in preparing a volume with numerous wood-cut illustrations, which will be calculated to attract to Liberia much favor from quarters not hitherto favorable.

EDUCATION.

At the commencement of the year there were twelve scholars receiving an education, and supported by the funds intrusted to this Society.

They were in the schools at Monrovia, under charge of Rev. D. A. Wilson, and B. V. R. James, Esq. Some of these have since left the school; two of them have become teachers. By

the latest report, dated February 1st, 1857, ten remain. The Board accepted five scholars nominated by Bishop Payne to be educated in the Mission schools at Cape Palmas. Their names and ages are as follows :

James Bennet,	17 years.	Thomas Mitchell,	13 years.
Thomas Patterson,	16 do.	James Porter,	12 do.
Benjamin Nelson,	14 do.		

They commenced to draw their support October 1st, 1856, and the Board appropriated \$500 per annum for that purpose. Of their scholarship and character, we have as yet no advices; and the disturbances at Cape Palmas may, for a season, interrupt the school.

Early in the season, Thomas M. Chester, who had been one of our scholars in the Alexander High School, and had subsequently, by the liberality of Mr. Fairbanks, been supported at Thetford Academy, Vermont, and had graduated respectably, desired to learn a system of short-hand writing, to enable him to be more useful in Africa, and applied for aid for that purpose from this Society. Aid was granted, and he has since returned to Africa as a teacher in the Receptacle at Cape Mount, supported by a portion of the income of the legacy of \$10,000 bequeathed by Augustus Graham, late of Brooklyn, to the American Colonization Society, to promote common school education in Liberia.

In the month of June, 1856, two young men, natives of Liberia, who had pursued medical studies to some extent with Dr. Henry Roberts, at Monrovia, came to this country to complete their studies. As Dr. Roberts had himself been received and treated kindly at the Medical Institute in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, they were disposed to apply at the same place. The Professors and students promptly and pleasantly welcomed them, and in all their letters they speak of the great kindness of Dr. Childs, most eloquently.

One of them, R. C. Cooper, is supported by his father, who is an officer of the Liberian Government, and has been a citizen of Liberia for more than thirty years. He receives no aid from us but to supply temporary deficiencies while remittances are on the way.

The other, S. B. De Lyon, was one of our scholars in the Alexander High School, and yet receives aid, with the full purpose, however, of considering it a loan, to be repaid from his future earnings. During the winter, a revival prevailed in Pittsfield, resulting in more than five hundred supposed conversions, and we are gratified to say that these young men are both among the number who have made a covenant to live and die the servants of Jesus Christ. They are both hoping to complete their course of studies by next autumn, and return to their friends and country.

Yet another young native-born Liberian, son of the Rev. Jabez Burns, of Monrovia, is now a member of the College at Middletown, Connecticut, and intending to attend Law Lectures at Cambridge. These instances of pursuit after a superior education, are most encouraging; and should urge to an early and ample endowment of a College in Africa.

A review of educational efforts would be quite imperfect, were we to omit reference to the progress of this undertaking. The Trustees for Education have, during the past year, after correspondence with President Roberts, and an interview with him in this country, intrusted the Presidency to him, and subsequent to his departure for Liberia, via England, they shipped by the *Dirigo*, a large and commodious College building.

In a recent statement of the Trustees, through their Secretary, Rev. Joseph Tracy, we find the following particulars:

Liberia College.—This College was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia, approved December 24, 1851. Its charter is nearly the same as the best college charters in the United States. It vests the control of the Institution in a Board of Trustees, of not less than nine nor more than thirteen members. The Board fills its own vacancies, except that four members are to be nominated by the President of the Republic. It is endowed, by the Legislature, with one hundred acres of land, selected as the best location for the College. The Trustees have the power of appointing and removing all officers of instruction and government in the College, except that for the present, and until they see fit to take the exercise of that power into their own hands, those

officers may be appointed by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia.

These last-named Trustees were incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, approved March 19, 1850, with power to hold real and personal estate to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the income whereof shall be applied to the promotion of collegiate education in Liberia. The amount received from donations and income of investments is about twenty-four thousand dollars.

The Trustees of Donations have, with the approbation of the Trustees of the College and of the friends of Liberia generally, appointed the Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, late President of the Republic of Liberia, to the Presidency of the College, and he has accepted the office. There is reason to believe that the other necessary members of the Faculty will be engaged as soon as preparations can be made to employ them; and some important arrangements are in progress for insuring their support. Some provision has also been made for the support of indigent students while pursuing their studies.

The next step, for the taking of which every thing else must wait, is the erection of a College-building on the College lands. For this a plan has been devised, furnishing a dining-room, library, rooms for recitation and study in classes, apartments for two members of the faculty with their families, and dormitories and study-rooms for twenty-two students, but capable, if necessary, of receiving a larger number. The outer walls, and the partition walls of the lower story, are to be of brick, and the whole, as required by the climate, to be surrounded by piazzas supported on iron frames. The plan admits of easy and economical enlargement, whenever the growth of the College shall require it.

The greater part of the materials for this building, and its necessary appurtenances, have been procured and shipped. The cost of the remaining materials, and of the labor of erection, is very nearly known. The whole expense will be about twenty thousand dollars.

As it is indispensable that the Trustees of Donations should have in their hands a fund at least equal to that already received, to meet the current expenses of the College; and as the other funds, to which allusion has been made, are not at

their disposal for this purpose, or, at present, for any purpose ; they are compelled to appeal to the friends of Liberia and of Christian civilization, learning, and piety, in Africa, for aid.

It will occur to many, that there are individuals of sufficient largeness of mind, of heart, and of estate, to grant this aid ; and it is true that any one who should do it, would earn the lasting gratitude of Africa and all her friends.

This College-building will be 70 feet long, 45 feet wide, and three stories high. It will contain apartments for two members of the College faculty and their families, who will reside in the building and have the immediate oversight of the students ; a dining-room sufficient for these families and the students ; a room for the library and philosophical apparatus ; a hall to be used as a chapel, lecture-room, or for any other purpose for which all the students need to be convened ; rooms for recitation and for study in classes ; dormitories for students, and the necessary offices, store-rooms, and other accommodations. The kitchen is to be a detached building, in easy communication with the dining-room.

The walls of the College-building are to be of brick, on a foundation of Liberia granite rising two feet above the surface of the earth. About half of the brick goes out in the Dirigo. The remainder, with the lime, will be procured in the immediate vicinity.

The building will be surrounded by a verandah eight feet wide, supported by an iron frame, the posts of which will be inserted into blocks of granite. Doors open from each story of the building into the corresponding story of the verandah.

The site for the College-building is an elevation on the right or north-west bank of the St. Paul's river, about twelve miles from Monrovia, and eight from the Atlantic ocean, both of which will be visible from its cupola, and probably, when some intervening forest trees are cleared away, from its base. The tract of one hundred acres on which it will stand, is well adapted for a model farm, and is in the immediate vicinity of the oldest, largest, and richest agricultural settlements in Liberia.

The buildings will be able to accommodate forty or fifty students, besides the President and a Professor, or two Professors, with their families and attendants.

The *Dirigo* had a very short passage to Monrovia of 31 days; but shortly after her arrival, President Roberts was called upon to proceed as special commissioner, at the head of Liberia troops for the relief of Cape Palmas, and this with some objection made to the location originally assigned for the College at Clay Ashland and the desire for time to decide upon another place it is supposed will render it needful to defer erecting the building until the rains of this season are over.

A Committee has been appointed by this Board to propose some plan by which a New-York Professorship may be endowed, to be connected with the College. The speedy completion of the endowment is the more desirable inasmuch as thus will be rendered available the sum of *fifty thousand dollars*, bequeathed on this condition by our former President, Anson G. Phelps, Esq.

This College in Liberia will yet, we hope, educate a noble company of African youth fitted to develop the capabilities of their race and continent.

It will not be alone, however; for besides the very excellent Public Schools for colored youth in New-York, Philadelphia, and other Northern cities, several very important institutions are already in successful operation. The Avery School, at Alleghany; the Wilberforce University, (or Colored People's College,) at Zenia, Ohio; the Presbyterian High School, in Chester county, Pennsylvania; as well as McGrawville College in New-York, and Oberlin, in Ohio, are furnishing the free colored people means of culture which are no less gratifying than wonderful, and from which another generation will find precious fruits.

In Jamaica, too, the London Missionary Society has founded the Ridgemont Institute, for training a qualified native colored ministry, anticipating not only a class of men to labor in that island, but even more, men qualified for usefulness in Africa.

LIBRARY AND LYCEUM.

Early in the year, a letter from the Rev. Alexander Crummell, directed to Benjamin Coates, Esq., of Philadelphia, was received, setting forth the advantages to the young men of Monrovia likely to arise, were a lyceum and reading-room

open for them, and intimating that for \$500 a building adequate for present use could be erected.

This appeal was published, and was at once responded to by liberal offers from gentlemen in Philadelphia, Portland, Maine, and in this city.

A correspondence ensued as to the dimension and plan of the building, which is yet in progress.

A letter from Liberia, dated March 9th, announces the appointment of Messrs. Samuel F. McGill, D. B. Warner, Alexander Crummell, B. V. R. James, E. J. Roye, J. M. Richardson, I. N. Lewis, J. J. Roberts, E. W. Blyden, A. Miller, as Trustees, and intimates that a location will be granted by the Government.

The Board of Trustees were organized by appointing the following officers :

President, D. B. Warner ; *Vice-President*, J. F. McGill ; *Secretary*, B. V. R. James ; *Corresponding Secretary*, Alexander Crummell ; *Treasurer*, E. J. Roye.

It is suggested, however, that an appropriate building will require more than the sum originally proposed. It is confidently believed that an additional sum will be contributed, and before another year, the Lyceum will be in full operation.

REDEMPTION FROM BONDAGE.

For many years appeals have been presented, deeply interesting the public sympathies in behalf of the redemption of individuals or families.

Although, as a Society, we have not included this among our objects to be labored for, in the progress of our work applications are made which seem to justify a public statement and recommendation. In some instances, doubtless, there has been deception, and the intentions of donors have been perverted, but many cases arise very deserving.

Early in the commencement of the year the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society applied to us to consent to the appropriation of nearly \$8000 of the legacy of the late Samuel S. Howland, of New-York, to be used for the passage and support of families of slaves whose freedom could thus be secured. Later in the season, the same Committee pro-

posed to devote the remainder of that legacy to aid some families connected with the estate of Mr. Terrell, of Albemarle, Virginia, to a passage and support. These propositions were accepted, and by this noble legacy, one hundred and seventy-one persons received their freedom.

H. Mitchell.—For a short time in the spring and summer of 1856, Henry Mitchell, formerly a respectable slave in Savannah, whose consistent life as a Christian, and general good character, had secured him very general esteem, and who had emigrated to Liberia with his wife and mother, and settled for some time at Greenville, S Co., was engaged in efforts to emancipate his children and his wife's children.

He was quite successful for a time, but after raising over \$1000, he turned aside from his work, and has sadly disappointed all who knew him. Fortunately, he had deposited his money with Mr. Hallock, of this city, and it will, doubtless, be employed, as far as available, for the freedom of the children.

Madison Gaskins.—Madison Gaskins, who was one of the large estate of slaves set free by will of Rev. ———, of Virginia, in 1854, and emigrated that fall, returned to obtain his wife and children, who were slaves of another owner.

He returned in the bark Estelle, in the spring of 1855, visited his family in Virginia, and was assured that for \$1500 he might have his wife and two youngest children, and his son, a lad of 17 years, for \$1000. This large sum of \$2500, it seemed hopeless for him to attempt to raise, and yet within twelve months, he had secured the \$1500, and within four months more, the \$1000.

We regret to add, that when the money was tendered to the owner, he refused to accept it, on the ground that they had become more valuable.

We regret also to add, that Gaskins, who began his solicitations with an assurance that if he succeeded, his family would emigrate, afterwards vacillated, and left a painful impression of intended treachery. The money was placed in the hands of a Philadelphia mercantile house, and whether the family is freed we have not been informed.

Maria Neal.—A very respectable and pious woman, from Maryland, who had been recommended as deserving, by the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Bond, before his decease, having, in

August, nearly completed the sum needed to redeem her sister, received the remainder, on application to members of the Board of Managers of this Society, and returned to Baltimore rejoicing in the accomplishment of her object.

Melinda Noll.—In the autumn, Melinda Noll, a woman highly recommended—who had purchased her own freedom—made an appeal for aid to redeem her son, William Noll, for whose freedom the owner demands \$1100. It was a large sum for her to attempt to raise, but by the end of March she had secured all but \$500, and was much encouraged by the favor shown to her.

Other instances have occurred and are now in progress, which might be mentioned, but these will suffice.

It is worthy of remark that in a large proportion of these cases, the appeal is made to friends of the Colonization enterprise, and not to the class of men who are prominently known as abolitionists.

In order to avoid imposition by impostors, not a few of whom have already deceived the public, and to assure the right application of the money raised, it would be well to make it a rule to aid none who apply, until, after a careful examination, they receive reliable recommendations; and also to insist upon a deposit of the money with some person who will assure the donors against misappropriation.

RECEPTACLES AND INTERIOR SETTLEMENT.

The safety and health of the emigrants to Liberia having especially attracted the attention of the New-York State Colonization Society, measures for that purpose had its earliest attention and efforts.

In our last Annual Report the regret with which measures for this purpose, urged by resolutions of this Society, had been delayed, was alluded to, and at the same time, the gratifying action of the Directors of the American Colonization Society, at its Annual Meeting in January, 1856, was announced. The plans then proposed, were at once to provide commodious Receptacles in which the emigrants could be comfortably accommodated on landing from the vessel. And at the same time to make an experiment of a locality so far interior from

the sea-coast, as to be beyond the influence of tide-water miasmata, and afford, by sufficient elevation, cooler and purer air.

Having zealously advocated these measures, the Board did not hesitate to respond to the appeal made by the Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society for aid, and accordingly, at its meeting, the following resolution was passed for the purpose of purchasing one Receptacle, to be located at Cape Mount. Rev. Wm. McLain, Financial Secretary of the American Colonization Society, was present, and having urged at some length the necessity of prompt aid in securing the funds necessary to pay for the two Burnetized Receptacles, now preparing for Liberia, it was on motion

“Resolved, That this Board feel a deep interest in the speedy erection of the aforesaid “Receptacles” in Liberia; and with the understanding that each building will cost \$5000, we will assume the payment of one of them, with the understanding that the States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New-Jersey, will together assume the like amount.”

And further,

“Resolved, That without waiting for the action of these States, the Treasurer be authorized to accept two drafts for \$2500 each, payable in three and four months from 1st May next.”

The Treasury being then exhausted, two notes for four and six months, \$2500 each, were made payable to the order of the New-York State Colonization Society, and these were subsequently paid out of the income of this Society.

Another Receptacle was prepared and shipped at the same time, and an appeal made to the Pennsylvania and Massachusetts Societies to assume equal proportions of the expense for it, but it is not understood that they did, and this fell upon the general fund at Washington.

The original idea, and probably the best one under favorable circumstances, was to erect brick buildings. But the delay in securing material, and the urgency for some immediate refuge for the hundreds of emigrants then ready to embark, forced the Society to adopt wooden structures.

A process of preparing timber, called Burnetizing, had been patented, which was not expensive and claimed to render it very durable; and the Rev. Joseph Tracy, who had reported

at the Annual Meeting at Washington in favor of a trial of this preparation, was requested to contract for them to be delivered in Boston. The following account of them, prepared by him, will be interesting, as a part of the history of an important experiment.

“Each of these buildings,” says the last report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, “is 96 feet long, 36 feet wide, and two stories high. Through the centre of each story, from end to end, runs a hall 8 feet wide, and another from front to rear, 6 feet wide. In the second story, at each end of each hall, is a balcony of the same width, over the door below. On the lower floor, from the transverse hall to one end, is a dining-room, 40 feet by 14, a stairway leading to the second story, and under the stairway a large closet, for table furniture and the like, connected with the dining-room. The remaining three fourths of the story is divided into nine rooms, each 14 feet by 15, and nine feet high. Each room has two windows, and a door opening into the central hall. The dining-room and three other corner rooms have each an additional window looking out at the end of the building. Narrow windows, one at each side of each outer door, light the halls. The second story has twelve rooms, each 14 feet by 15—except that space for the stairway is taken out of one of the rooms—and 8 feet high. The windows and doors of these rooms are as in the second story; the doors at the ends of the halls opening into the balconies with side-lights to light the halls. The roof projects about six feet at the sides and ends, which, in that latitude, is sufficient to prevent the direct entrance of the rays of the sun, at noon, at any of the windows, except slightly for a few weeks before and after the winter solstice. With a pavement or planking below, the projecting roofs form a piazza surrounding the whole house. Each is to be placed on a foundation of stone or brick rising two feet above the surface of the ground. The cooking will be done, as is usual in warm climates, in detached kitchens, of cheap construction.”

The cost of the Receptacles delivered at the vessel's side, was \$3300 each, and a fair estimate for subsequent outlay for freight, landing, and erection, would be fully \$1700, making an expense of \$5000 for each of them. They were placed on board the ship *Elvira Owen*, and before the month of Octo-

ber, were both erected and occupied, one at Cape Messundo, the other at Cape Mount.

The Legislature of New-Jersey having passed an act appropriating several thousand dollars for an internal settlement and improvements to be made on the land some years previously purchased, 20 miles above Bassa Cove, on the St. John's river, and hoping that the new experiment of an interior settlement would be made at that place, some \$2000 were obtained from that fund for the urgent wants of the American Colonization Society, and used to pay for one of these Receptacles.

A liberal gentleman, in the interior of Pennsylvania, having made a trust donation of \$2500, that Society advanced \$1500 of it to be used for the same purposes.

It is understood that both of these amounts from New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, as also \$1000 more from New-Jersey, subsequently obtained from the State appropriation, are to be replaced by the American Colonization Society, and applied, that from Pennsylvania towards a Receptacle to be located at Buchanan, and that from New-Jersey to the objects proposed by the Legislature.

As the same urgency for Receptacles to be located at Bassa Cove and Sinou, now exists as did a year ago at Cape Mount and Monrovia, we are gratified to learn that, by the packet C. M. Stevens, soon to sail, three buildings are to be shipped.

This indispensable preparation being made, it is hoped that the emigrants will hereafter have no reason to complain of unnecessary exposure and disease.

Interior Settlement.

The Rev. John Seys, who had resided several years in Liberia, as Superintendent of the Methodist Mission, was appointed a special agent to take charge of the expedition, to guard and promote the welfare of the emigrants, and subsequently to visit and carefully examine the higher eastern borders of Liberia and the adjacent country, select a site, and make preparations to receive the company chosen, and expected to sail in the autumn, for the interior settlement.

As this was considered one of the most important steps ever taken by the Society, and, if successful, likely to change the

system of acclimation, its progress has been watched with great interest.

Mr. Seys made his arrangements, and took passage in the *Elvira Owen*, which ship, after taking on board the two Receptacles at Boston, and provision for 321 passengers, called at Norfolk and Savannah to receive them, and it was at this latter port that Mr. Seys joined the ship.

On the voyage, and while landing a portion of them at Monrovia, and making arrangements for the erection of a Receptacle there, and the remainder, with the other Receptacle, at Cape Mount, Mr. Seys found abundant opportunity to exhibit his wonted energy, and by the most untiring activity, was enabled to devote the months of October and November to an exploration for the interior settlement.

Having, while Superintendent of the Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as long ago as 1840, explored the Queah and Goulah region lying south-eastward of Millsburgh, his recollection of its hills and running streams, inclined him first to revisit that region; he subsequently visited the land purchased by the New-Jersey Society on the north bank of the St. John's river, but for reasons which seemed to him adequate, the Queah country was selected, and a region *twenty miles square* purchased for a few dollars, commencing about 20 miles nearly due east from Monrovia. The following brief account, with extracts from his communications to the Board at Washington, will best describe the place and the progress of the experiment up to the latest dates received.

On the 7th of November, with his companions, Mr. Seys left Monrovia, and by easy journeys, arrived at Zoda Queah, ten miles from whose town a fine location was selected, and they returned on the 16th. The next day, November 17th, taking passage in the government schooner, *Lark*, Mr. Seys proceeded to Bassa, and on Friday, 20th, proceeded by boat some ten miles up the St. John's river. Saturday, 21st, a walk of about three hours or twelve miles, took them to Ghee's town, within 200 feet of the summit of the mountain formerly purchased for the New-Jersey settlement.

The country through which they passed was finely timbered, though the forests were not so dense as in the Queah country. The ascent was over spur followed by spur, and fine streams of

water intervening. Ghee's town is on a beautiful *plateau*, or table land, with the most fertile soil in and around it imaginable, and would make an admirable mission station.

The Bassa, or *Djoe* mountain is high, finely timbered, and of good soil. Mr. Seys calls it "a magnificent elevation."

"On Monday we sallied out and explored the mountain, ascended its very summit, judged it from the only data in our power to be from 550 to 600 feet above the sea, and twenty miles from Buchanan. The king of this place, old *Ghee*, had been dead more than a year, and was unburied in a hut in the town, but his brother, the present *Ghee*, had the original paper ceding this territory to the New-Jersey Colonization Society. On this ground I stood, and Mr. Rambo and myself left our names and the date on a very large tree on the highest part of the mountain. It is a fine place, and though most difficult of access, the sides of the mountain extremely rocky, yet it could be cleared and made the site for a flourishing town, men and means being at hand, and sufficient time allowed for operating before an emigration be located on the spot, perhaps four weeks, we started from Ghee's on Tuesday, passed through the fearful rapids again, our lives being endangered, and arrived safely at Buchanan at 5½ P.M." And on Sabbath, 30th, Mr. Seys arrived again at Monrovia.

Tuesday, December 2d, having decided to adopt the site for the interior settlement in the Queah country, Mr. Seys left Monrovia for Millsburgh, taking with him four sawyers, four land-clearers and farmers, a carpenter, a steward and stewardess, and an interpreter, and the most necessary articles and implements for preparing a place for the emigrants expected out in the packet from Baltimore.

The location is on the brow of an eminence, estimated by Mr. Seys as 225 feet above the level of the sea and 140 above a valley east of it, and easily accessible from Monrovia in two days' journey.

They were detained at Millsburgh until Saturday, 6th December, when they proceeded to Robertsville, where they passed the Sabbath. On Monday, December 8th, twenty-four men from Zoda Queah, having come to assist in carrying burthens. They proceeded, and in three hours and forty minutes arrived at Zoda's town. On Wednesday he was

joined by his employees, and operations were at once commenced, and before the 27th of the month, a road, with temporary bridges across the streams, had been opened, and could be travelled from Zoda's town in less than two hours. A formal deed of the territory was secured, and as early as the 22d, the building of the first house, 30 by 18 feet, was begun.

Early in January, Mr. Seys occupied the Receptacle prepared for the pioneers, and proceeded to clear the land, which he represents as "abounding in great varieties of splendid trees." As to the climate, he says nothing can be finer. As illustrating this, he sends a record taken three times a day for 28 successive days, from December 10th to January 6th, during which time the extreme variations were from 68° to 87°, or 24°; and in a single day from 63° to 85, or 22°; whereas on the coast, the daily variation is usually but 6° and the extremes of a year not over 20°.

PORTION OF THE THERMOMETRICAL JOURNAL OF REV. JOHN SEYS.

<i>Dec., 1856.</i>	<i>Morning.</i>	<i>Noon.</i>	<i>Evening.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
10th,	70	76	72	clear.
11th,	70	80	76	"
12th,	68	82	76	"
13th,	68	84	76	"
14th,	66	84	80	"
15th,	68	84	80	"
16th,	68	84	82	"
17th,	67	86	74	"
18th,	72	86	82	"
19th,	73	84	83	"
21st,	72	86	84	"
22d,	74	86	80	"
23d,	76	87	80	rain.
24th,	72	86	82	fair.
25th,	72	85	82	"
26th,	72	84	81	cloudy.
27th,	74	82	80	rain at noon.
28th,	73	86	82	rain at night.
29th,	74	84	82	"
30th,	73	85	83	cloudy.
31st,	72	84	82	"
<i>Jan., 1857.</i>				
1st,	72	80	76	heavy rain.
2d,	68	74	72	" "
3d,	68	82	78	" "
4th,	63	82	80	" "
5th,	63	85	80	" "
6th,	64	84	80	" "

On the arrival of the M. C. Stevens at Monrovia in January, the persons selected for the experimental trial—being a portion of a large number emancipated by Mr. Terrell, of Albemarle Co., Virginia—were met at Monrovia and immediately conducted to Careyville for acclimation.

At the date of the sailing of the M. C. Stevens for the

United States, March 12th, the Agent, Mr. Seys, writes that but one slight attack of fever had occurred up to that date, a period of six weeks ; meantime, the usual amount of sickness had occurred among those at Virginia Receptacle on the St. Paul's river.*

We have dwelt upon this experiment with the more detail, inasmuch as, if our hopes are realized, it will doubtless solve the most disheartening problem connected with our enterprise, by removing the dread of exposure to the acclimating fever.

We regret to be compelled to notice what may prove a serious detraction from the otherwise unmingled satisfaction which has been felt concerning this experiment. We refer to the following act passed by the Legislature of Liberia, at its recent session in January, 1857.

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF INTERIOR SETTLEMENTS.

Whereas, The American Colonization Society and the authorities of this Government have long entertained the idea that the mountainous districts in the interior of our country possess superior advantages to the seaboard for the enjoyment of health, for the pursuit of agriculture, and for the development of the vast resources of our country ; and

Whereas, The American Colonization Society, solicitous to test, by actual experiment, the correctness of the above-mentioned supposition—so important in its results to the cause of religion and humanity, and to the cure of Slavery and redemption of Africa—have generously proposed, through their special agent, the Rev. John Seys, to furnish liberal means to establish, by and with the consent of this Government, an interior settlement in the Queah country, distant about fifty-two miles from Monrovia, in the county of Montserrado, and have assured this Government that no expense whatever will be saved on their part to meet every contingency ; and have further declared, in due form, that, should any difficulties arise with the natives, in which pecuniary embarrassments are involved, the Society pledges itself to indemnify the authorities of the Republic for any and all such liabilities ; and

Whereas, The said settlement in the Queah country, in the interior of Montserrado county, is a test settlement to prove the correctness of the above supposition, preparatory to a general movement by the American Colonization Society to form interior settlements, and creates the necessity of adopting some uniform system whereby interior settlements shall be established ; and, as distant interior settlements, in the midst of large and powerful tribes, can not be protected unless due prudence be exercised by this Government, and each settlement be furnished with the requisite means of defense ; therefore,

* Subsequent advices have been received a month later, and all were yet well.

It is Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature assembled,

That the American Colonization Society be, and is hereby authorized to establish settlements in the interior of the different counties of this Republic under the direction of the President, according to the provisions hereinafter ordained.

It is further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the American Colonization Society to procure the proper company of efficient volunteers, consisting of acclimated Liberian citizens, from twenty-one to thirty-five years of age, to enlist as permanent settlers. The American Colonization Society shall also be held amenable to this Government for any and all expenses this Government may incur in the defense of said settlement, until each of said settlements shall register as permanent settlers one hundred able-bodied men, between twenty-one and forty-five years of age, when their special responsibility shall cease and come to an end.

It is further enacted that no settlement shall be commenced with a less number than forty volunteers; the number of volunteers may be increased, however, to one hundred; and the privilege of volunteering shall be extended to six months after the commencement of each settlement.

The heavy expenditure thus forced upon the Colonization Society, we fear will operate disastrously upon the Society, and no less so upon the progress of emigration. We can but entertain the hope that on maturer consideration, and under proper representations of the Society and friends of the cause in the United States, this law may be modified or repealed.

If the company now at Mount Fawblee, or as the new settlement is named, Careysville, succeeds, the number of emigrants located there will soon give it physical force enough to defend itself against all assaults.

STEAM SUGAR-MILL.

The successful working of a small steam sugar-mill, furnished to Liberia in 1856, suggested a trial on a larger scale.

At the settlement on the St. Paul's river, called New-York, J. M. Richardson, who emigrated from the city of New-York, has prepared for sugar-making by extensively planting sugarcane; and with the liberal aid of capitalists in this city, a large mill and engine, with all necessary fixtures, have been ordered from the manufacturers, to be shipped by the packet C. M. Stevens, if practicable. The mill will be as powerful as

those used in Cuba on estates capable of manufacturing 1000 hogsheads of sugar per annum.

We chronicle this hopeful effort with the highest gratification, as evincing the era of enterprise and capital united to develop the capabilities of Liberia.

The entire labor of planning the mill and boilers, and conducting the correspondence, as also a large portion of the cost, have been assumed by H. M. Schieffelin, Esq., of our Board of Managers, whose special liberality we had occasion to record in the Annual Report of last year. Coöperating with Mr. Schieffelin, Messrs. Henry Young, Thomas Porteous, Caleb H. Shipman, James B. Johnston, Anson G. Phelps, and S. A. Schieffelin, have advanced loans for the purchase of mill and engine. If once in operation, at present prices and demand for sugar, it would seem that the engine will repay its cost at an early day.

INTERNAL CONDITION.

The loss of buildings and property by disturbance at Sinou and Cape Palmas has exceeded all the losses, during the previous history of our enterprise.

The loss of life by these wars has nearly equalled the number lost in all previous disturbances. The distress incident has been very great, from the scarcity of provisions which followed the contest. If the people of Liberia have thus suffered, how much more the natives. In the retributive invasion and destruction of their villages, and entire destruction of their farms, at a season when it was too late to replant—and they were without means to purchase supplies from abroad—they were driven out upon other tribes—and famine extended far from the seat of war. So wide-extended distress has scarce been known for thirty years.

As an alleviation of the deep regret which such scenes of violence and suffering excite, is the solacing consideration that in these instances, the troubles did not occur with tribes which had before felt the power of civilized force; and the anticipation that in this instance, as in former cases, a single lesson will suffice. It is also a matter of gratulation that the Niffou and other tribes of Fishmen, who have been in nearly all cases the fomenters of these outbreaks, and the real authors of them,

have become much alarmed, and have sent a chief man to Monrovia to solicit missionary teachers. This may justly be considered a tacit admission on their part, that a power exists which it will no longer do for them to provoke.

We may, at all events, repose our minds upon the undoubted assurance that He who disposes of all events, will, so far as our enterprise conduces to work out his designs, cause even the wrath of man to praise him. The people of Liberia have to endure the hardships incident to all similar efforts, and have cultivated in them the courage and self-reliance necessary to work out the problem of a great nationality in Africa.

We have dwelt so long upon these topics as to render it needful to touch but briefly on many others. The administration of the government under the first year of President Benson's term, has been eminently successful, and, thus far, popular.

To his election there was a large and almost a victorious party opposed; such, however, has been his success, that at the election taking place this spring, he is unanimously nominated by both parties. This is the most eloquent of eulogiums. His Annual Message—which has been republished in this country—is a sensible and dignified document, and exhibits the general condition of the Republic as eminently prosperous. The extraordinary expenses of the Sinou war, as well as all the ordinary civil expenses, were defrayed by the regular income from taxes and customs, which had exceeded the income of 1855 by more than 25 per cent.

The farming interests have steadily progressed, especially in the regions on the St. Paul's river. A company for opening roads to the interior, has been incorporated, and gives fair promise of some progress. The Legislature, at its recent session, appropriated \$1000 each to the three counties, Messaurado, Bassa, and Sinou, to encourage explorations and the forming of friendly treaties with interior tribes. In this connection special record should be made of an individual enterprise in Bassa. Some years ago, a colored man, George L. Seymour, of Hartford, Connecticut, over whom the gifted mind of Mrs. Sigourney had exerted an influence, emigrated to Liberia, and settled at Bassa, on the St. John's river. His intelligence soon gave him a position and influence there, and it

was exerted to lead his neighbors to agricultural pursuits. He continued at farming, planted several thousand coffee-trees, and made himself a pleasant home.

Elected in 1854, senator from Bassa county, he fulfilled the duties of his office with credit, and acceptably. By long-continued intercourse with the tribes of the interior, his mind was deeply impressed with the advantage of settlement among them. In the spring of 1856, he made a journey to the Pessa country, 100 miles from the coast, an interesting account of which appeared in the *Liberia Herald*. Stimulated by what he saw, he determined to remove with his family and such neighbors as would join him, and begin a self-supporting mission, preaching the word of life to the Pessa people. He has appealed to the Christian colored men of America to unite with him, and come over to his help. In less than six months after his arrival in Pessa, he sent down a company of over two hundred natives, laden with the productions he had gathered, proving, at all events, that he is safe and prosperous, and we may hope, also, useful. These beginnings of an interior tendency of Liberia enterprise are most hopeful, and every friend of the cause will wish the experiment complete success.

The steam sugar-mill which was referred to in our last year's Report as having been furnished by the liberality of Messrs. Schieffelin and Phelps to one of the farmers on the St. Paul's river, was intrusted to Mr. J. B. Jordan, who with much energy and intelligence, had it transported from Monrovia to his farm on the south bank of the St. Paul's river, near Millsburgh, and put in successful operation, grinding cane in about one month after its landing. Unfortunately for the full success of this introductory experiment of using steam power on the sugar farms of Liberia, it arrived so late in the season that much of the cane on the farms was too old for easy or productive manufacture. The latest information received represents the mill as now in use, grinding his second crop, which it was thought would yield 1400 gallons of syrup.* Every mail brings evidence that the spirit of enterprise in the direction of sugar and coffee planting has received increased stimulation by this acquisition of steam power.

* Letters since received state that from 6 acres 2000 gallons syrup and 1800 lbs. sugar were made.

Owing to the heavy rains which set in early last spring before the natives had burned their farms, the rice crop and cassada, which are the main reliance for food, was very short, and they were to a large extent driven to the necessity of cutting down their palm-trees for food. This destitution reacts upon the Republic, and causes scarcity and high prices there, and also destroys the great source of palm-oil, which constitutes the chief article of export. The commerce of the Republic has therefore been less than usual, while the high price of food has rendered living difficult for the poor, and, indeed, for all classes. We thus see reproduced in Africa, the counterpart of the very fluctuations and trials which have been felt in our own land, and in Europe, from similar causes.

As a whole, the affairs of Liberia have been such as to encourage those who watch her progress with an interest measured by the weal or woe of future countless millions.

EXTERNAL RELATIONS OF LIBERIA.

By the active influence of President Roberts, who was commissioned for that purpose, friendly arrangements with France have been perfected, by exchange of treaties during the year, a handsome donation of one thousand military uniforms from the Emperor, being among the first-fruits received by the Republic of Liberia, of his friendship.

By the treaty with Great Britain, made several years since, British vessels obtaining licenses, enjoyed the privilege of the coast trade. Finding that this was operating detrimentally to the customs' income, the Legislature of the Republic of Liberia, at its late session, enacted regulations to correct the evil. These laws, it is supposed, may soon be superseded by a new treaty with England, which Government, having by its regular intercourse through lines of steamers already to a great extent monopolized the Liberian commerce in palm-oil, manifests a disposition to secure yet greater predominance and at the same time assist the Republic of Liberia by offering a yearly bonus of \$100,000 as a condition for perfect free trade by its merchants with Liberia.

If the treaty is limited to a short term of years, it may prove of very great benefit to Liberia, assuring as it will an income

sufficient to enable the Government to undertake some important and much-needed improvements.

A commercial Agent, appointed by the Government of the United States, arrived in the Republic in June, and was duly recognized, and seems by his presence to have awakened a friendly feeling, in the minds of those who had been in a measure estranged from their natural attachment to the land of their birth, by the steady refusal of the United States to recognize them in any manner politically.

With the *native tribes*, the Republic has been actively engaged in efforts to secure peace and harmony. For this purpose, early in the summer of 1856, President Benson visited Cape Mount, and concluded treaties with contending chiefs, by which a most exhausting war which had raged with but short intervals of cessation for many years, was stopped, with a good prospect of permanent quietness.

The war in Sinou County, to which allusion was made at the Annual Meeting a year ago, was so successfully conducted by the Liberian forces, that the aggressive tribes of Blubarre, Butaw, and Sinou, were effectually humbled; and in June, on the occasion of a visit to that county by President Benson, all sued for peace, and readily accepted the terms imposed upon them.

Early in the year, a treaty of friendship had been concluded between the Republic of Liberia and Maryland, in Liberia. Scarcely had this been accomplished before a difficulty occurred between the Maryland settlement and the numerous native population around them, which resulted in an appeal by them for aid from Liberia. This was granted, and peace secured. By the spontaneous action of the Government, ratified by the popular vote, that small state offered to unite with Liberia as a County, and by an act of the Legislature of Liberia, especially called for the purpose, the union was completed, thus extending the jurisdiction of Liberia to Pedro River, 100 miles eastward of Cape Palmas.

Perhaps no single event in the history of the Republic is more important than this, consolidating the power of this young commonwealth, and extending its influence to the Gulf of Guinea.

By the additional strength given to the settlement at Ro-

bertstown, near Cape Mount, the Republic will exert a more potent influence over the turbulent chiefs northward toward Gallinas, who are not yet weaned from the habits engendered by many years of slave-trading.

By the interior settlement at Careysville, it inaugurates a movement toward the more populous tribes eastward, directly leading to the Upper Niger. Thus it appears that the external relations of Liberia have been eminently prosperous.

SLAVE-TRADE.

While in the main, the interests of the whole work for elevating Africa have advanced during the past year, there is a sad deduction to be made in the fact that the slave-trade has been prosecuted to an extent far beyond any year since 1852.

This trade, denounced by our laws as piracy, defies our power and police, and the American flag is used to cover nearly every bottom used to drag the African to the oppression of the Cuba sugar plantation. Yea, the port of New-York is the favorite resort of the lawless men by whom it is conducted.

Formerly the trade was most active with Brazil; but since her Emperor has in good faith determined to suppress it, the trade has been revived in Cuba, and is now daily receiving fresh strength, as will be manifest by an inspection of the following tables:

Slave-Trade.

Years.	In Brazil.	In Cuba.
1842,	17,435	3,630
1843,	19,095	8,000
1844,	22,849	10,000
1845,	10,453	—
1846,	50,324	1,300
1847,	56,172	419
1848,	60,000	1,450
1849,	54,000	1,500
1850,	23,000	8,700
1851,	3,297	500
1856,	—	10,000

We here present a few of the many proofs of the existence, extent, and horrors of the trade, as also that American vessels are mainly used for the business.

The American ship Mary E. Smith, was captured early in 1856, in Brazil, loaded with slaves. She had left the coast of Africa with five hundred, and on the passage one hundred had died.

The Falmouth was seized in the harbor of New-York, condemned, and sold for being engaged in the slave-trade.

The *Standard*, published in Jamaica, September 27th, 1856, says :

"It is as notorious in this island as any thing can be, that *the slave-trade never was more rife or more successful in Cuba, than it is at this moment.* We know that there have been contracts entered into with American houses for the supply of a given number of African slaves during the year. We know, also, that upwards of 10,000 of these slaves were actually landed within the first six months of the year."

The large profits recently realized by Cuba sugar-planters, have stimulated the import of African slaves enormously. Late in February, 1857, one writer mentions the landing of 600 near Cardenas, Cuba, and says but little care was taken to conceal the landing.

As late as April 16th, 1857, a small schooner, said to be American, was captured and carried into St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, by the British steamer Arab, having 373 slaves on board, all quite young. The schooner was very small, drawing but six feet water. The poor captives were in a wretched state ; all were naked, and nearly half-starved ; thirty were dying, one hundred and twenty-seven had died in a voyage of 29 days, victims to the horrors of the middle passage. When captured, she had but one day's supply of provisions, and the poor slaves were nearly famished.

The interpreter on board the schooner, stated that the trade was rapidly increasing, that several vessels were left on the African coast, soon to sail with full cargoes of from 500 to 700 slaves each.

A great amount of valuable information on this subject was laid before the U. S. Senate, at its last session, by Secretary Marcy, in response to a resolution of the House requesting the President to communicate what information he might possess in regard to citizens of the United States being engaged in the slave-trade. The following list, made up in part from this document, affords but an imperfect idea of the number of slav-

ers which have been fitted out in this port during the last three years :

Class.	Name.	Fate.
Bark . . .	Millanden	Destroyed at sea.
Brig . . .	Glanmorgan	Captured—condemned at Boston.
" . . .	Silenus	Captured—destroyed on the coast.
" . . .	Gen. Pierce	Captured and condemned.
Sch'r . . .	Mary Jane Peck	Captured by the British—condemned at Sierra Leone.
" . . .	Mary E. Smith	Captured by the Brazilians.
" . . .	Advance	Captured—condemned at Norfolk.
" . . .	Julia Moulton	Destroyed at sea.
" . . .	Julia Mystic	Destroyed at sea.
Bark . . .	Jasper	Captured—acquitted, because of defect in libel.
" . . .	Chancellor	Captured—not yet decided.
" . . .	Martha	Captured—condemned in New-York.
Sch'r . . .	Falmouth	Captured—condemned in New-York.
" . . .	Horatio	Destroyed at sea.
" . . .	Lady Suffolk	Captured, and since in the Mexican service.
Bark . . .	Republic	Destroyed at sea.
Sch'r . . .	Altivie	Destroyed at sea.
" . . .	N. H. Gambrell	Captured—condemned in New-York.
" . . .	Braman	Captured and condemned.

If we go back a few years further, there are included the schooners Rachel P. Brown, Gen. De Kalb, Butterfly, Catherine, and bark Laurens, beside the brig Grey Eagle, of Philadelphia, nearly all of which were captured and condemned. Many others are known to have left New-York for slaves : but from the circumstance that they have not returned, it is presumed they accomplished the object for which they were sent, and were then destroyed.

March 26, 1857.

SLAVERS IN NEW-YORK.—The examination of the parties arrested on board the slave schooner Merchant, last week, by U. S. Marshal Rynders, is set down for Tuesday next.

The brig Ellen, lying at one of the wharves in this city, is suspected of being destined for the coast of Africa, to procure a cargo of slaves ; and four others are carefully watched, on a similar suspicion.

P.S.—The Ellen, Capt. Van Vechten, for Loando, West Coast of Africa, was seized yesterday afternoon by Capt. Faunce, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Washington, while on her way to sea. She now lies in the East river, under the guns of the Cutter.

A correspondent of the *New-York Tribune*, writing from Havana, under date of March 29, 1857, develops one of the ways by which American captains are induced to go into the piratical trade, as follows :

"I have been shown a rough draft of a contract entered into by an American captain, to proceed to the United States, build a suitable vessel, and bring over a full cargo of negroes, said captain receiving no pay for his trouble and risks, but in case of a successful landing being effected, the vessel to be given to the captain. The vessel is to be built in Baltimore, and will be ready in the latter part of June. This is a new phase in the business, and will have the effect of inducing the avaricious to embark in the perilous enterprise, particularly as but little danger is incurred from the Spanish officials."

Again he writes :

"HAVANA, April 8, 1857.

"Positive information has just been given me to the effect that the American bark *Minnetonka* has been sold in this city to the slave-dealers. Her ostensible purchaser is one Drinkwater, who is not a man of sufficient means to become the owner of the vessel. The vessel is now undergoing some repairs preparatory to undertaking the voyage. I have not heard who is to take command of her, but that whoever goes and succeeds in landing the cargo with dispatch and with good fortune, will be entitled to the vessel. This is too powerful an incentive not to excite the cupidity of some villain who, having no reputation to lose, will cheerfully risk his neck for the sake of a few dollars."

From a long article in the *Journal of Commerce*, of New-York, last July, we extract the following :

"We are informed, by the Deputy United States Marshals, that they are well satisfied that at least *fifteen slave-vessels have sailed from this port within the last twelve months, and three within the last three weeks!* With such audacity is the villainy prosecuted, that while Marshal de Angelis was occupied about the seizure of the *Braman*, (whose officers were on trial for engaging in the slave-trade,) advantage was taken by another vessel of the same character to glide down the river and escape. It is well known that within sixty days an old vessel was bought for \$1500, refitted and altered to a topsail schooner, loaded with logwood and whale-bone, and cleared for a European port, in command of a captain who was convicted at Philadelphia, a short time since, of being engaged in slave-trading. Most of the vessels fitted out in the United States for the slave-trade, sail from New-York, but a considerable proportion of them go from New-Orleans, and occasionally from other ports.

"It appears obvious that the slave-trade, as conducted at the present time, and for many years past, must continue while the markets of Cuba are open. It is notorious that Cuban officials are often interested in its prosecution, on account of the heavy emoluments received, as the reward of their connivance."

Of the effect of this trade upon Africa, we shall have a glance by reading the following extract of a letter of Rev. H. L. Leacock, dated Rio Pongas, December 18, 1855 :

"All this country is laid waste by wars, instigated by cursed slavers. Slaves are yet brought from the interior, and stealthily shipped in the river; and this would still be a great slave-dealing country, if the fear of British ships of war were removed. There are barracoons still concealed in various places about the river, for slavers have many stratagems to escape the vigilance of our steamers."

The remedy for this crying evil is not manifest. Could our Government devise some measure at the same time to prevent abuse of the fair trader, and yet permit a British cruiser to overhaul suspected vessels on the coast from the Gambier river to Benguela, Western Africa, some impression could be made. Or would our Government substitute for the present slow-sailing cruisers connected with the African squadron, small and fleet steamers; or would England and the United States unite in remonstrance with Spain against so inhuman a traffic, it could be effectually checked. But if none of these measures can be obtained, then must we hasten our own appropriate work and speedily extend settlements to the Bight of Benin and Congo, on the east, and to Rio Pongas on the north.

So great an outrage on humanity as is involved in the extensive renewal and continuance of this traffic should arouse and unite all humane minds to devise and put into efficient execution an adequate remedy.

Form of Bequest to the New-York State Colonization Society.

"I give and bequeath the sum of —— dollars unto the 'New-York State Colonization Society,' incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed April the 7th, 1855, and the receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge therefor to my executors."

NOTICE this Section of the Act:

"§ 9. The Corporation hereby created shall be capable of taking, holding, or receiving any property, real or personal, by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in the last will or testament of any person whatsoever, the clear annual income of which devise or bequest shall not exceed the sum of twenty thousand dollars."

Treasurer's Report, A. N. S. Col. Soc.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, 1st April, 1856,.....		\$44 94
Donations,.....	\$6,749 75	
Church collections,.....	2,490 36	
Legacies,.....	16,662 27	
Agencies,.....	5,913 02	
Returns from Lamartine and Estelle, and special donations, per Sinou,.....	2,546 07	
	<hr/>	34,361 47
Due Treasurer,.....		279 54
		<hr/>
		\$34,685 95

PAYMENTS.

American Col. Soc.,.....	\$25,435 66	
Emigrant expenses,.....	753 78	
Agents,.....	2,550 84	
Colonization Journal, balance,.....	1,023 22	
Expenses, interest, etc.,.....	4,922 45	
	<hr/>	\$34,685 95

EDUCATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, April 1, 1856,.....	\$213 06	
Stocks, bonds, and notes on hand, same date,.....	16,700 00	
Bonds received since, part Bloomfield legacy,.....	3,250 00	
Dividends and interest on stocks and bonds,.....	1,385 00	
	<hr/>	\$21,548 06

PAYMENTS.

Education Departments, Liberia,.....	\$578 51	
“ “ in United States,.....	183 00	
“ “ Protestant Episcopal Mission,.....	250 00	
	<hr/>	
	1,011 51	
On hand,		
Stock, bond, and notes,.....	\$19,950 00	
Cash in Treasury,.....	586 55	
	<hr/>	\$20,536 55
		<hr/>
		\$21,548 06

NATH. HAYDEN, *Treasurer.*

Col. Office, March 31, 1857.

AVERAGE AGES OF VARIOUS COMPANIES OF EMIGRANTS, PER
"ELVIRA OWEN."—EMANCIPATED SLAVES.

STATE.	OWNER'S NAME.	No.	Oldest.	Young- est.	Total years.	Average each.
Kentucky,	Nelson Groves,.....	23	43	babe	520	14
"	Morris Gass,.....	1	35	35	35	35
"	John Gass,.....	16	66	babe	315	19
"	Edward Haydn,.....	4	40	10	76	19
"	Jno. W. Herndon,.....	1	45	45	45	45
"	Mrs. E. M. Morton,.....	2	40	40	80	40
"	Jno. C. Brown,.....	5	35	1	55	11
"	Ed. R. Elliott,.....	6	35	7	91	15
"	Ed. R. Weir,.....	1	40	40	40	40
"	James C.,.....	1	35	35	35	35
"	Ed. Howard,.....	1	35	35	35	35
"	Miss S. Logan,.....	2	27	2	29	13
Missouri,	B. F. Faulkner,.....	1	43	43	43	43
"	Evans Perry,.....	6	40	3	90	15
Virginia,	Jas. Kelly,.....	44	65	2	955	21
North-Carolina,	Mrs. P. Corlies,.....	12	36	3	204	17
Georgia,	Will of J. Bryan,.....	2	22	2	22	11
"	Jno. Martin,.....	5	50	4	120	24
"	G. M. Waters,.....	30	50	1	726	24
"	D. W. Marks,.....	3	35	5	69	23
"	Danl. Floyd,.....	19	49	1	370	19½
Tennessee,	Hon. W. E. Kennedey,.....	1	31	31	31	31
"	Mary Sharp,.....	34	41	1	501	15
"	Will of Jas. Barr,.....	7	70	4	210	30
Alabama,	L. Clark,.....	2	32	30	60	30
Mississippi,	Elizabeth Holmes,.....	14	50	7	310	22
Average age on total, 21 years.		233	1110	381	5067	655

THE SAME, PER "MARY CAROLINE STEPHENS."

STATE.	OWNER'S NAME.	No.	Oldest.	Young- est.	Total years.	Average each.
Virginia,	T. Shearman,.....	9	50	3	209½	23¼
"	J. H. Terrill,.....	70	63	1	1244	17
"	F. K. Nelson,.....	2	64	44	108	54
"	Mrs. F. W. Merrieweather,.....	1	55	55	55	55
"	E. M. Terrill,.....	1	33	33	33	33
"	Same,.....	1	30	30	30	30
"	Dr. T. W. Merrieweather,.....	1	48	48	48	48
"	E. M. Terrill,.....	3	46	12	99	33
"	W. L. Halliday,.....	1	44	44	44	44
"	H. Sigourney,.....	1	56	56	56	56
Kentucky,	Persons in Kentucky,.....	8	70	1	183	22
Virginia,	S. R. Houston,.....	1	22	22	22	22
Georgia,	Mrs. M. A. Williams,.....	1	45	45	45	45
"	J. B. Tafts,.....	1	48	48	48	48
"	Richad Haff,.....	54	70	1	1055	19
North-Carolina,	Mrs. G. L. Gordon,.....	12	46	1	180	15
"	Miss C. Jones,.....	1	45	45	45	45
Alabama,	Mr. Garner,.....	1	55	55	55	55
Mississippi,	C. C. West,.....	1	58	58	68	58
Kentucky,	J. H. Berry,.....	18	42	babe	260	14
Tennessee,	Elizabeth Vanderson,.....	1	29	29	29	29
"	John Gibson,.....	2	28	17	45	22
"	Peter Boerum,.....	7	53	5	138	20
Average age on total, 20 years.		198	1100	653	4079	807

DEATH
OF
ANSON G. PHELPS, ESQ.,

President of the N. Y. State Col. Society.

THE melancholy record of losses by our Society, with which our Annual Report closes, was not yet issued from the press before another had fallen at his post.

On Tuesday evening, May 18th, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., President of the Society, died, at his dwelling in Union Square, very suddenly, and it is understood quite unexpectedly. At a special meeting of the Board of Managers, held that day, his absence was noticed, and explained by a statement that Mr. Phelps was detained by a slight illness; but no one entertained an apprehension of the fatal and early termination of his disease.

The announcement caused a shock as if one had been stricken down in our very presence. Only one week before, in wonted health, he had presided at the Annual Meeting of the Society, and was reelected its President for another year. Mr. Phelps was but thirty-eight years of age, but had already achieved a name for eminent liberality in behalf of religious and philanthropic charities. For successive years he had contributed three thousand dollars annually to the Foreign Missionary work. He had, at an expense of nearly \$3000, comfortably furnished all the

rooms of the students in Union Theological Seminary. He had advanced thousands of dollars as Treasurer of the Christian and Foreign Union, to aid that Society in its embarrassments. He had contributed liberally to efforts for education and agricultural improvements in Africa, and was with manifestly increasing interest from year to year becoming more earnest in the Colonization Society's plan. The public press has already recorded the following catalogue of benefactions left by his will:

Union Theological Seminary,.....	\$30,000
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,	15,000
American and Foreign Christian Union,.....	12,600
American Bible Society,.....	10,000
American Home Missionary Society,.....	10,000
New-York State Colonization Society,.....	10,000
Southern Aid Society,.....	5,000
American Tract Society,.....	5,000
Central Education Society,.....	5,000
Institution for the Blind,.....	1,000

By all interested in the religious evangelical efforts of our age, a liberality so eminent in life and in death, will be esteemed a blessed example, to be held up for imitation and remembered with gratitude.

Immediately on the announcement of his death, a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Society was convened and fully attended, Wednesday afternoon, May 19th, and on motion the following Resolutions, offered by Dr. D. M. Reese, were adopted:

Whereas, Intelligence has just reached us, that our worthy friend and beloved President has suddenly departed this life; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society feel called upon to record the expression of their deep affliction for the loss of our endeared and invaluable presiding officer.

Resolved, That our late President inherited the humble piety, earnest philanthropy, and Christian virtues of his late venerated father and predecessor at the head of this Board, and we feel that the Colonization cause never had truer friends or more liberal patrons than the father and the son.

Resolved, That while, as in duty bound, we bow with submission to the divine dispensation which has thus early called him from his career of benevolence and usefulness, the chief officer of the Board, and the President of our State Colonization Society, endeared to us all by our personal and official relations; yet we find consolation in the remembrance of his truly religious character, exemplified as it was by his love to God and man, and his fidelity to Christ and his Church, in which respects he was, though young, a bright and shining light.

Resolved, That with our sincere condolence with his family in this mysterious dispensation, a copy of these resolutions be signed by our presiding officer and Secretary, and transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

Resolved, That this Board will attend the funeral services to be held in Mercer-Street Presbyterian Church to-morrow afternoon.

Resolved, that a copy of these Resolutions be furnished the press for publication.

Accordingly a large number of the members of the Board convened at the office of the Society, Wednesday, four o'clock P.M., and proceeded in a body to unite in the funeral services with a large audience in the Mercer-Street Church. The warm tributes of praise to his memory which were uttered by the speakers, were alike honorable to his name and gratifying to his family and friends. May the mantle of his simple and sincere piety and eminent liberality fall upon others who yet remain stewards of many talents !



TWENTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

New-York, May 11th, 1858.

OFFICE ROOMS, 27 SECOND FLOOR, BIBLE HOUSE,
CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND THIRD AVENUE.

New-York :

JOHN A. GRAY, PRINTER, 16 & 18 JACOB STREET,
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

1858.

E448
.N53

Officers of the New-York State Colonization Society.

President.

ANSON G. PHELPS.

Vice-Presidents.

REV. GARDINER SPRING, D.D.,
W. P. VAN RENSSELAER,
JAMES BOORMAN,
HERMAN CAMP,
HON. HAMILTON FISH,
THOMAS G. TALMAGE,
REV. S. H. TYNG, D.D.,
REV. F. L. HAWKS, D.D., LL.D.,
JOHN BEVERIDGE,
HON. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER,
HON. WASHINGTON HUNT,
GEORGE DOUGLAS,
REV. B. I. HAIGHT, D.D.,

HON. R. H. WALWORTH,
HON. T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
HON. SAMUEL A. FOOTE,
HIRAM KETCHAM,
REV. J. P. DURBIN, D.D.,
HON. J. B. SKINNER,
ABRAHAM VAN NEST,
RT. REV. HORATIO POTTER, D.D.,
HON. D. S. GREGORY,
REV. THOMAS DE WITT, D.D.,
REV. BISHOP JANES,
REV. G. W. BETHUNE, D.D.,
MOSES ALLEN.

Corresponding Secretary.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY.

Recording Secretary.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS.

Treasurer.

NATHANIEL HAYDEN.

Board of Managers.

REV. J. N. MCLEOD, D.D.,
GABRIEL P. DISOSWAY,
D. M. REESE, M.D.,
FRANCIS HALL,
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN,
W. B. WEDGWOOD,
HON. JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
S. A. SCHIEFFELIN,
WM. FORREST,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
HENRY SMITH,
HON. D. A. BOKEE,
JAMES STOKES,
D. D. WILLIAMSON,
H. J. BAKER,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,

THOMAS PORTEUS,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,
LEBBEUS B. WARD,
JOHN C. DEVEREUX,
JAMES DONALDSON,
REV. JOSEPH HOLDICH, D.D.,
CALEB SWAN,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON,
REV. A. B. VAN ZANDT, D.D.,
CHARLES H. HASWELL,
REV. JOHN L. WILSON, D.D.,
REV. THORNTON MILLS,
E. L. FANCHER,
HOWARD P. CROSBY.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

[THE Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the New-York State Colonization Society was held Tuesday evening, May 11th, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette Place and Fourth street. The meeting was announced to begin at half-past 7 P.M., but the rainy weather prevented an early attendance, and the exercises did not commence until nearly 8 o'clock. The President of the Society, Anson G. Phelps, Esq., took the chair, and called upon Rev. J. M. McDonald, D.D., of Princeton, N. J., to lead in prayer.

Nathaniel Hayden, Esq., Treasurer of the Society, then read the Treasurer's Report.

An abstract of the Annual Report was then read by the Corresponding Secretary.

Interesting addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Rambo, of the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas, Liberia; Rev. Mr. Bushnell, of Gaboon Mission; Rev. John Seys, formerly Superintendent of the M. E. Mission; and T. M. Chester, a teacher from Liberia, each of whom had repeatedly lived in Africa, and some of them a long time, by whom a united testimony was uttered as to the value and benefit of Colonization, and as to the capacity of Africa to receive a Christian civilization.

The following resolution, offered by Rev. Mr. Rambo, was adopted :

Resolved, That the influence of Colonization on the coast of Guinea has efficiently aided the progress of Christian missions, and therefore the friends of missions should be the friends of Colonization.

Mr. Chester's remarks called forth much applause. He offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the early settlers of Liberia, in their struggles for freedom and a home for our race, have evinced a spirit of zeal, energy, and patriotism which are deserving of the lasting gratitude of our people in every quarter of the world.

Mr. Seys offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the healthfulness of the interior settlement at Careysburg, now so thoroughly tested, removes the only solid objection which has hitherto been urged against the Colonization enterprise, and that our friends may now encourage all suitable persons to emigrate without fear of their exposure to serious dangers.

This resolution was ably supported, and unanimously adopted.

The benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Parker, and the congregation dispersed.

Subsequently the members of the Society proceeded to the annual election of officers for the year ensuing, and the Society adjourned.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
New-York State Colonization Society.

FORTY-ONE years have passed since the first Society was organized to effect the work which we are now carrying forward. As introductory to our narrative of the transactions of the past year, we would briefly recall the early history of the work, its objects, its difficulties, its results, and thus be animated and directed in our future progress.

The American Colonization Society was organized January 1st, 1817, by a union of patriotic statesmen and Christian philanthropists, who met at Washington, and united to execute one exclusive object, clearly set forth in the second article of Association, as follows :

ART. 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, the free people of color residing in our country, in Africa, or such other place as Congress shall deem expedient. And the Society shall act, to effect this object, in coöperation with the General Government and such of the States as may adopt regulations on the subject.

The wisdom and benevolence of the object proposed, early elicited approbation and concurrence to some extent from all parts of the country—patriots anticipating from it a remedy

or mitigation of great evils, and philanthropists anticipating immeasurable benefits to the African race.

Among the auxiliaries earliest formed was the New-York Colonization Society, and if names honored and revered can win for any cause the public confidence, this Society may demand its full measure.

At Washington City, foremost on the list of contributors and officers, stood the names of Bushrod Washington and John Marshall—the first for \$100, and the other for \$30. In the city of Philadelphia, Bishop White, Alexander Henry, Rev. Dr. Janeway, and Rev. Mr. Muhlenbergh, by their names and donations of \$30 each, signified their hearty approval. While in the New-York Colonization Society, Col. Henry Rutgers, Rev. Alexander McLeod, Divie Bethune, Esq., Rev. Dr. Romeyn, Rev. James Milnor, Wm. B. Crosby, Wm. Colgate, and their associates, gave it the weight and authority of their names.

But though thus encouraged, the Society from its outset found determined opposition from two most opposite sources, and from equally unfounded suspicions.

The free people of color were quick to suspect some ulterior injustice, and that they were to be *compelled to emigrate*. Victims as they had been to the hard lot of the slave or freed man, they were not prepared to credit the disinterested claims of the Christian men who were active in the Association. Africa was to them a land of terrors, and then, as now, there were not lacking many, both North and South, willing to aggravate their suspicions.

On the other hand, a sensitive jealousy of their favorite institution, and an apprehension of some latent outside interference, early brought out opposition at the extreme South. In vain did the Society defend the singleness of its object and deprecate these unjust suspicions. They remained, and have been of such force as to exclude the Society from some Southern States, and to prevent its access to a large portion of the class of persons at the North who could have been benefited by its aid, and have thus greatly increased its usefulness and their own. Neither of these classes has been propitiated, and for a long time the friends of the Society have left their own vindication and the ultimate conversion of their opponents to the developments of their work.

Among its sincerest well-wishers, not a few had doubts of its success, and none supposed it possible for the Society to conduct its enterprise without the aid of the Government.

The known sentiments of President Monroe were favorable to Colonization, and by his influence the early request of the Society for aid was granted to a considerable extent ; but with his successors it has not fared so well, and the Society has been left to struggle with its difficulties almost unaided.

For various social and political reasons no place suitable for the free people of color to form an independent State could be found in the territories of the United States.

The existence of slavery in Mexico, South-America, and the West-India Islands, united in most cases with a foreign language and religious intolerance, to exclude the settlement in them of a community politically, civilly, and religiously free. Moreover, a sense of obligation to send Christian institutions to Africa, weighed heavily on many hearts engaged in the work, and induced them to prefer a location there, if possible. That portion of Africa near to the English Colony, Sierra Leone, seemed most desirable, and the very objections most urged against the selection—namely, its distance and its barbarous condition—rather gave it favor.

The possibility of purchasing land from the native chiefs for a suitable location was the first question to be tested. This was ascertained by the mission of Messrs. Mills and Burgess, who were sent out, by way of England and Sierra Leone, in 1818, for that purpose ; and early in the winter of 1820, the Brig Elizabeth sailed from the harbor of New-York, with a pioneer company of eighty emigrants, to plant the institutions of free, Christian America on the shores of barbarous, pagan Africa.

Sierra Leone, the English Colony, to which the Elizabeth first proceeded with her embryo State, had been founded by a union of commercial and philanthropic interests, with the aid of the British Government. The commercial capital of half a million dollars had all been lost, and the hopes of philanthropists sorely tried, but the Colony remained then, as it does now, one of the brightest hopes of Africa.

To carry on the settlement proposed by the American Colonization Society, there was no commercial company or capi-

tal, and but a limited and unsteady aid from the American Government, yet it was founded, and by the persevering liberality of Christian philanthropists, it has survived its early dangers, and more than rivals Sierra Leone in extent, power, and usefulness.

In this brief review we see how feeble and apparently inadequate were the resources of the Society for the work it proposed, and which to some extent it has accomplished. If a reason for such success is sought, it must be found in the disinterestedness and purity of the motives of those who have conducted it. They looked for no gain of wealth or increase of power in prosecuting the experiment. To ameliorate the colored man's hard lot, to secure for the emigrants practically and immediately, political and social freedom, to use his instrumentality to banish from Africa the destructive influence of the slave-trade, and introduce in its stead a lawful commerce and the benefits of Christian civilization, were cherished objects. With an eye thus single for usefulness to Africa, it has been able to secure the confidence and gratitude of the emigrants, the good will and friendship of the native tribes of Africa, and a place in the prayers and offerings of the pious of our land.

The relations of the Society to slavery have been much discussed, and perhaps ought briefly to be explained. In its direct work the Society operates without any regard to slavery. Were there no slaves in our land, its object and operations would not be changed. It acts upon and by free people of color for their good, and for the welfare of Africa. Yet from its origin the hope has not been hidden or disguised by the Society and its leading advocates, that if the Colony succeeded, and a home with safety and usefulness could be assured for their emancipated servants, many owners of slaves would be inclined and enabled to confer upon them the boon of freedom.

The existence of this hope was distinctly announced by the Hon. Bushrod Washington, President of the Society, when, in his address at the first Annual Meeting at Washington, January, 1818, he said:

"The effect of this institution, if its prosperity shall equal our wishes, will be alike propitious to every interest of our domestic societies; and should it lead, as we may fairly hope

it will, to the slow but gradual abolition of slavery, it will wipe from our political institutions the only blot which stains them; and in palliation of which we shall not be at liberty to plead the excuse of moral necessity, until we shall have honestly exerted all the means which we possess for its extinction."

At the same meeting, the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer of Virginia, and the Hon. Henry Clay of Kentucky, both expressed the belief that if a place for the emancipated slaves could be provided, the laws which discouraged emancipation would be so modified as to give every facility to the exercise by owners of their benevolent and humane purposes. Nor have these opinions been found erroneous. Many thousands have been emancipated, and but for the discouragements which have grown out of the sickliness of the climate of Africa, and which has led benevolent owners of slaves to doubt as to any benefit to compensate for this danger, other thousands would doubtless have been offered. Even under every disadvantage until the present year, the spirit of emancipation at the South has offered more candidates for emigration than the Society's means were adequate to send forth. The Colonization Society has always, to the full extent of its means and influence, facilitated voluntary emancipations, and has numbered among its friends all Southern men who favor or advocate in their several States a general emancipation. To have founded, organized, and set into operation a Republican Government in Africa—to have demonstrated against all opponents the capability of these people for self-government, and prove it possible to acclimate them without serious loss—has, without a doubt, prepared the way for and will encourage the emancipation of increasing numbers hereafter. Let not any friend, therefore, of emancipation oppose this Society, which, if it accomplishes nothing directly, does indirectly so much and so well.

REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

In the year 1857, the cause of Colonization has, both in the United States and Africa, been subjected to severer trials than have been encountered by it for many previous years—the commercial revulsions and the high political excitement in the United States, and the temporary but severe scarcity of pro-

visions, and the stagnation of commerce in Liberia, have tested the faith and fortitude of all engaged in the work, yet a review of it presents much to encourage and gratify.

LIBERIA.

The affairs of Liberia have been conducted without serious disaster. In the exercise of their right of self-government, the people of Liberia, at their sixth biennial election, in May, 1857, by unanimous vote reelected the Honorable Stephen A. Benson, of Bassa county, to the Presidency. No higher testimonial of the capability and popularity of Mr. Benson's administration during his first term, need be required than is afforded by this verdict of the ballot-box. Excepting a slight disturbance near Cape Mount, among some native chiefs, who were seduced by the prospect of supplying captives as laborers to be exported to French Guinea, no disturbance has occurred during the year. A national fair was held from the 14th to 21st of December, 1857, at Monrovia, which was attended with much interest, and the benefit was so manifest as to induce the Legislature to provide for one annually. The schools have continued to offer means of education, though with some interruption from the ill-health of the principal teachers, and in one instance, as at Cape Palmas, from the effect of the previous year's difficulties with the native population.

The disastrous consequences of these native difficulties in 1856 did not cease with the conflagration of quiet villages, both native and Liberian, in the progress of the actual conflict; but, owing to the destruction of dwellings and farms—the impossibility of planting at the usual season—the loss of life among the rural population, attended by two years of unfavorable seasons for crops, a scarcity of provisions for some six months resulted, unequalled before in Liberia.

The deprivation of comforts was followed by sickness and disease, as usual, and a moderate estimate of waste of human life direct and consequent from the wars in Sinou county and at Cape Palmas would exceed five hundred Liberians and many more natives. While recording these trials and sufferings, we may thankfully remark that the stern lesson has not

been productive of suffering only. On the contrary, a spirit of fortitude, of agricultural industry, and of self-reliance seem to have been aroused, and already abundance of food has succeeded to want, while conciliation and peace are preserved by the native chiefs and all the settlements are in entire security.

FAIR.

The Fair to which allusion has been made, was unexpectedly interesting. Over four hundred articles in five departments were exhibited, and the display of cotton was so good as to induce the offer of a large premium for the best acre of cotton to be exhibited next December.*

SUGAR CULTURE.

In the Annual Report, May, 1857, mention was made of preparation for shipping a large sugar-mill to J. M. Richardson, formerly of New-York, an enterprising farmer on the banks of the St. Paul's river. The mill, with all needful fixtures, was sent out on the packet C. M. Stevens, at an outlay of over \$5000. Previous notice had been forwarded *via* England to Mr. Richardson, that he might be in readiness to receive it. These letters were received in Liberia May 18th, the week of our Anniversary, and on the Monday following, while descending the St. Paul's river, to make preparations for its reception, his canoe was upset, and Mr. Richardson was drowned—while at that very moment, the sugar-mill was being shipped on board the Stevens in Baltimore.

An occurrence so disastrous and distressing has not been experienced during the Colonization work. It seemed an irreparable loss. In ignorance of his death, the costly mill was forwarded, and rather than have the experiment entirely fail, the same generous spirit which prompted the first outlay, has since contributed and forwarded nearly \$1000, as an additional fund to aid in setting it in motion.

Meantime the smaller sugar-mill, which had been forwarded in

* See Appendix A.

1856, has passed into the ownership of the Messrs. Cooper, as also the farm on which it was located; and by the latest information received, we are assured that a sugar crop was successfully manufactured, and that many small farmers near by are cultivating sugar-cane. The lesson taught us by these events is, not to rely too much upon any individual life; but to expect, after reverses and trials, ultimate success. A nephew of Mr. Richardson, William Spencer Anderson, has succeeded to the farm, and will have the responsible and difficult task of carrying out his enterprise, to which we hope he will be found competent.

COTTON CULTURE.

Among the encouraging and most hopeful developments of the year in review, is the increased attention to cotton culture in Liberia and Africa.

The capitalists of England, placed in regular and frequent intercourse by lines of steamers along the whole western coast of Africa, have made very determined and successful efforts to stimulate the natives to industry, by becoming cheerful purchasers, and by furnishing them machinery.

Nearly three hundred cotton-gins were shipped to Western Africa from England during the last year, and readily sold for cash.

Several hundred bales of cotton were received in return, as the first fruits and an earnest of the future. Many farmers in Liberia are planting cotton; among others, we are informed that D. B. Warner, Esq., Secretary of State, has purchased *six hundred* acres of land on the Junk river, and designs to make it a cotton farm.

The small settlement made by Geo. L. Seymour, of Bexly, Bassa county, among the Pessa people, to which a reference was made in the last Report, has continued to prosper, and a cotton-gin has been forwarded by President Benson, to encourage the natives, who previously cultivated cotton, to extend the culture of it. Mr. Seymour himself, was, at the date of our latest advices, aided by the Government of Liberia, making a more extensive exploration toward the sources of the

Niger river, and sanguine hopes were entertained of opening intercourse with numerous tribes—advanced in civilization much above those on the sea-coast.

On the Niger river the steam navigation has commenced in earnest, and thus the highest and best Christian civilization is, as it were, introduced into the heart of Africa; prepared to transform the slave-making chiefs of Hausa, Bornou, Yoruba, and Ibo into promoters of lawful commerce, and exporters of cotton rather than slaves. The Rev. Dr. Livingstone, now on his way to the Upper Zambezi river, has returned thither, confident, that agriculture, if a ready market is furnished for its produce, will soon supersede the detestable slave-trade.

The raising of cotton will be made a prominent object of his present enterprise. How wonderful will it be, should Africa, with her untold tropical riches, by employing her own labor, give the great impulse by which her enslaved exiles shall yet be redeemed! If Cotton is king, Africa, industriously employed, may yet control the world.

EDUCATION.

The income of the Bloomfield and Beveridge Education funds, has enabled the Board of Managers of this Society to extend aid to fifteen young men in the schools of Liberia, at Monrovia and Mt. Vaughan. From some of these, reports of scholarship have been received; owing to disturbances with the natives at Cape Palmas, early in 1857, the Mt. Vaughan school-house was burned, and the school for a time discontinued. No report from Bishop Payne has been received since its reorganization; but it is understood that it is again in operation.

The ill-health of Rev. D. A. Wilson, and his assistant, Rev. Mr. Williams, has made it necessary for both of them to take sea-voyages to recruit; and hence the usually full and accurate Report from Mr. Wilson has not this year been received. It is in contemplation to remove the Alexander High School some twenty miles from Monrovia to the rapids of the St. Paul's river, opposite and a little above Millsburgh, and to place it under the care of Mr. Edward Blyden, formerly one of its pupils.

The young medical student, S. B. De Lyon, of Liberia, re-

ported as receiving aid during his course in the Pittsfield Medical College, graduated last November, with much credit, as did also his companion, R. C. Cooper. De Lyon subsequently attended the hospitals in this city for three months, and is now about to return to Africa as physician, in connection with the Episcopal Mission at Cape Palmas. The Missionary Society has liberally provided him with a supply of instruments and medicines, and a personal outfit. R. C. Cooper had previously gone out under an engagement with the American Colonization Society, as physician at Cape Mount.

Owing to unexpected obstacles, the College building which was shipped to Liberia in 1856 from Boston, had not been erected at the date of our latest advices, February 8th, 1858. This long delay was in a measure owing to a difference of views as to its location. A part of the Trustees insisting upon locating it at the point originally designated, on the hill near Clay Ashland; while a majority preferred a location on the southwestern slope of Cape Mesurado, some three hundred yards south-east of the light-house, and within a mile of the centre of Monrovia.

When this point has been settled, it is hoped that it will be rapidly finished. It is probable that at the first, Professors of adequate attainments in science may have to be selected from educated white men, though an earnest desire is felt to have an entire corps of colored Professors, as soon as suitable men can be obtained.

In order to coöperate and aid in this effort to furnish a liberal education to the young men of Liberia, one of the generous sons of this State has set apart *twenty-five thousand dollars*, and given it in trust to the New-York State Colonization Society, to be permanently invested, and its annual income used to support a Professor in the College, and offer premiums for excellence in scholarship. This gift was made by Mr. Joseph Fulton of Vienna, whose munificent act will entitle him to perpetual and grateful remembrance by all engaged in the Colonization enterprise. Many generations of the children of Africa will learn to venerate him as their benefactor and friend. We may well feel a satisfaction in the fact, that among the citizens

of our own State have been found the earliest and most generous patrons of education in Liberia. It was a citizen of New-York, Mr. Henry Sheldon of this city, who, twenty years ago, gave the American Colonization Society \$2000 for education. It was in New-York that the Young Men's Liberia Education Society was formed, which would have founded a college in 1836 had it not been betrayed and perverted. Within a recent period the legacies of Mr. John Bloomfield of Rome, of Augustus Graham, Esq., of Brooklyn, and of our late President, Anson G. Phelps of this city; as well as the liberal gifts of John Beveridge, Esq., of Newburgh, and this large donation of Joseph Fulton, Esq., attest the extent and sincerity of the sympathy felt in New-York for the highest welfare of the African race.

May their wise and pious purposes never be disappointed, nor their liberal benefactions be perverted!

We ought not to omit reference to the princely provision made by the will of the late Mr. Charles Avery of Pittsburgh, Pa., for the cause of education among the sons of Africa, both in America and Africa. Should his will be sustained, it is understood that nearly \$400,000 will be available for this object. Although our Society has no direct interest in the legacy, we cheerfully record the fact as a wonderful instance of liberality for an afflicted people.

LIBRARY AND LYCEUM.

We regret to say that no progress was made in securing a location for the Lyceum proposed to be built at Monrovia, and the liberal donors who so generously responded to the appeal of Rev. Alexander Crummell, have not been required to advance the sums pledged by them.

As an addition to the Library designed for the Liberia College, the New-York Colonization Society has presented about sixty volumes of Reviews and Quarterlies, handsomely bound, the same having been donated by J. B. Collins, Esq., and they desire very greatly to increase their contributions for the Library in succeeding years.

WORKS OF THE PRESS.

In the report of 1857, allusion was made to the forthcoming works of Dr. Barth and Dr. Livingstone, whose explorations within tropical Africa—the one north and the other south of the Equator—had excited universal interest and admiration.

But three volumes of Dr. Barth's journal have yet appeared, descriptive of the desert journey from Tripoli, and of the nations around Lake Tchad.

Two other volumes, including the journey to, and residence in the city of Timbuctoo, are soon expected.

Dr. Livingstone, in a single volume, has introduced us to tribes before unknown, and demonstrated an interior Delta, covering an immense extent of Central Africa south-west of Lake Nyassi. With a most liberal appropriation of \$25,000 by Parliament for his aid, he has lately returned with a staff of scientific assistants, to extend and perfect his discoveries, as well as through them to facilitate the Christian civilization of the people.

The Rev. T. J. Bowen, for six years in Yoruba as a Missionary of the Baptist Church of the United States, has been successfully engaged in preparing and carrying through the press, a dictionary of the Yoruba language, under the patronage of the Smithsonian Institute. We understand that the volume is in press, and nearly ready for publication.

The work proposed by Rev. George Thompson, though not yet published, has not been abandoned. It will treat of the country and people between Sierra Leone and Liberia.

Several essays, addresses, and reports have appeared during the year, published by citizens of Liberia, creditable to their authors and the Republic.

MONUMENT TO BUCHANAN.

[Sixteen years ago the friends of Colonization were deeply distressed by the early death of Thomas Buchanan, Esq., then Governor of Liberia. In a brief administration of the Government of

the United Colonies consolidated into a Commonwealth, he had, by his courage, energy, and success, secured their admiration and confidence, and by his noble self-sacrifice and fortitude under severe trials, had elicited their warmest sympathies. But no monument to mark the spot where so many affections clustered, and to recall to future generations of Liberians, and to strangers passing by, the memory of his name, had been reared. By concurrent resolutions, the American Colonization Society, the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and the New-York State Colonization Society, appropriated each \$100 to secure and forward to Africa a suitable monument. A plain marble shaft, bearing an inscription prepared by Rev. George Bethune, D.D., the intimate and warm personal friend of Governor Buchanan, was sent out in 1857, and safely landed at Buchanan City, the place where he died, and, by an act of the Liberia Legislature, bearing his name.

The expense exceeded the sum originally proposed, and without hesitation the Pennsylvania and New-York State Colonization Societies increased their appropriations, not doubting that the American Colonization Society would do the same.

Endowed by nature with many noble gifts of person, intellect, and heart, and all these consecrated to the service of the Redeemer, Governor Buchanan, by willingly imperiling and losing his life for Africa, had won for himself imperishable honor.

EMIGRATION.

The American Colonization Society reported in January, that two companies of emigrants had been sent to Liberia, in 1857, in its fine packet, the C. M. Stevens. One voyage had been previously made in 1856 by the same packet. We are happy to state that the emigrants have been carried safely, speedily, and comfortably, to a degree never before equaled in similar expeditions; and above all, that perfect health has been enjoyed by them, and our sensibilities have not been shocked by accounts of mortality and sickness such as had so often before occurred. This is a most gratifying announcement.

Another not less gratifying is, that with few exceptions, all have lived and passed by the acclimation, with very little sickness. We may justly attribute this to the new locations at Cape Mount and Careysburgh,* selected for the emigrants. The number and class of emigrants sent by the C. M. Stevens since her completion, is set forth in the following tables, taken from the Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, of January, 1858.

FIRST VOYAGE, DECEMBER, 1856.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
Massachusetts, ..	6	.....
Pennsylvania, ..	1	.....
Maryland,	1	.....
Virginia,		11	Emancipated by will of T. Shearman, of Fauquier County.
Do.,		68	Emancipated by will of James H. Terrell, of Albemarle County.
Do.,		6	Purchased by the executors of J. H. Terrell.
Do.,		5	Given by their owners.
Do.,		4	Purchased their freedom.
Do.,		8	Emancipated by persons in Kentucky.
Do.,		1	Emancipated by S. R. Houston, of Union, Va.
North-Carolina,		12	Emancipated by will of Mrs. M. L. Gordon, of Hartford.
Do.,		1	Emancipated by Miss Charity Jones, Bladen Co.
Georgia,		1	Do. by Mrs. M. A. Williams, Savannah.
Do.,		1	Do. by will of J. B. Tafts, of Savannah.
Do.,		54	Do. by Richard Hoff, of Egbert County.
Alabama,		2	Purchased their freedom.
Do.,		1	Do. do.
Mississippi,		1	Emancipated by C. C. West, of Woodville,
Kentucky,		19	Do. by Harvey Berry, of Bath Co.
Tennessee,		4	Do. by will of Elizabeth Vanderson, of McMinnville.
Do.,		2	Emancipated by John Jipson, of Sparta.
Do.,		7	Do. by Peter and Nancy Burum, of White County.
California,	1	.....
Total,	9	208	

* See Appendix B.

SECOND VOYAGE, MAY 28, 1857.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
Rhode Island, ..	6	.....
Virginia, .....	.....	6	John H. Bumgarner.
Do., .....	.....	2	B. C. Coghill.
Do., .....	.....	1	By will of Judith King.
Do., .....	.....	1	Gen. J. H. Cocke.
North-Carolina, ..	17	.....
Do., .....	.....	1	By will of Mrs. Nancy Gould.
Do., .....	.....	106	By will of General McKay.
Do.,	1	.....
Do., .....	.....	15	By will of Mrs. Mary Sharp.
Tennessee,	6	.....
Do., .....	.....	1	Purchased himself.
Do.,	1	.....
Alabama, .....	.....	1	By Mrs. A. Brackett.
Kentucky, .....	.....	34	By Wm. Thompson.
Do., .....	.....	8	By will of H. Belt.
Total,	31	176	

THIRD VOYAGE, NOVEMBER 2, 1857.

State.	Born free.	Slave.	By whom Emancipated.
Rhode Island, ..	3	.....
Maryland,	30	Mrs. Anne E. Riffin.
Do.,	3	Rev. Mr. Goodwin.
Virginia,	5	By will of Mr. Noel.
Kentucky,	9	Thomas Coleman.
Do.,	1	Mr. Hornsby.
Do.,	1	Sarah Inskip.
Do.,	1	Collected money for his freedom.
Do.,	1	By heirs of Samuel Finley.
Virginia,	20	.....
Do.,	2	By will of H. W. Sharp.
Do.,	1	By F. Bransford.
Do.,	1	Bought by her husband.
Do.,	3	Bought by their father.
Do.,	1	By S. Miller, Esq.
Do.,	1	By Gen. Cocke.
Do.,	66	By will of John Watson.
Do.,	13	By Mrs. Malinda Craig.
Do.,	1	
Total,	23	140	

Only two voyages, the second and third, are properly included in our present Report.

Placed in a tabular form, they may be summed up as follows :

EMIGRATION OF 1857.

Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Free Born.	Self-purchased.	Emancipated by Masters.	Total.
2d Voyage of M. C. S.	May 20, 1857.	31	1	175	207
3d Voyage of M. C. S.	Nov. 3, 1857..	23	5	135	163
		54	6	310	370

And the whole work of the A. Col. Soc., from 1820 to 1857 inclusive, may be summed up in the following table :

No. of Voyages to January 1, 1858,.....	116
No. of Emigrants " "	9872
No. of Emigrants born free,.....	3730
No. of Emigrants self-redeemed,.....	332
No. of Emigrants emancipated by owners,.....	5810*

The three hundred and ten emancipated by their owners last year, had belonged to twenty-three different persons, of whom fourteen, yet living, emancipated one hundred and nineteen slaves—while one hundred and ninety-one slaves were emancipated by nine persons at their death.

Under the laws of the South, the slave set free by owners now alive represented a value of over \$100,000—and all of those set free a value of \$300,000, besides which the Society received from the parties making the emancipations, in aid of their passage and support, \$10,000 ; and by one generous benefactor in Mississippi, a donation of \$45,000 ; so that in 1857, the philanthropy of the slaveholding Christians sacrificed property for the good of Africa and her children, to the value, in round numbers, of \$400,000. If we compare the gifts of the free States to the same cause, for the same year, they appear very meagre ; the total amount acknowledged at Washington being but \$13,090.17 ; and if we add to this the amount devoted by our friends in the city of New-York to agricultural development in Liberia, or actually paid for purposes of education, or

* See Table, Appendix C.

expended in diffusing correct views by agencies and the press, the entire sum will be scarcely \$25,000. Surely this ought not to be the relative sacrifice in a cause which professedly has many more friends at the North than at the South.

But we have been led to a digression, from the point we were considering, namely, Emigration. The remark needs no illustration that emigration has been small the last year. The rate of emigration since 1850, has been as follows :

1850.....	505	1854.....	553
1851.....	675	1855.....	207
1852.....	630	1856.....	538
1853.....	783	1857.....	370

The decrease of emigration since 1853 has, without doubt, resulted to a great degree from the painful impression made upon the public mind by the disastrous voyages from Savannah, and the very severe mortality of some expeditions in that and the subsequent year, among emigrants. The decided efforts of the Society in 1856, to provide a better vessel for the passage, and better receptacles for their accommodation, and above all, to provide an interior settlement on the mountains, had somewhat reassured and restored confidence; but then came the news of war, and attendant scenes of carnage and conflagration, and their subsequent results, want and destitution, and the growing hope was quite dampened.

We may find in these causes an adequate and chief explanation of the fact now discussed; but other causes have coöperated, and threaten to be yet more influential hereafter. When the Colonization enterprise commenced, and for many years subsequently, the popular, religious, and social, and, to a great extent, the political sentiment, favored individual acts of emancipation. Under the excited discussions of a few years past—both political and religious—this favorable sentiment has been neutralized or reversed. By various legislative acts, emancipations have been clogged or forbidden; and individuals are not so strongly prompted to emancipation as formerly. These causes are beyond the control of our Society, and are referred to only for the purpose of indicating our prospects in that direction in the immediate future. We can not doubt that in a quieter time, the influences of the Gospel will renew and in-

crease the tendency to voluntary individual emancipations, and it may, at no distant day, ripen the popular mind in some States for a general and gradual emancipation. Meantime, while restricted as to the number of emigrants, we need the more carefully to protect their lives and health, and to aid those actually emigrating to become successful citizens of the Republic in Africa.

Care must be taken not to over-crowd the vessels and the receptacle houses; care to provide wholesome and suitable provisions; and above all, care to select honest, sober, and faithful agents, to carry out in Africa the orders of the Society, in providing for the new settlers. These we may hope will soon re-assure all, that our work is conducted with humanity and mercy, and that no needless loss or suffering will be permitted.

Meantime, too, our attention may be turned to some efforts to disabuse the minds of the free colored population of the North, as to the utility of our enterprise. They have too long been left to cherish a prejudice against this noble work, originating, we believe, in entire misapprehension of the motives of its early friends, but at all events, quite inapplicable now. Africa has claims upon them, and they may fairly be urged, to heed that claim either with our aid, or, if they will, without it. There seems no other organization upon whom devolves the duty of an attempt to this end so properly as upon the Colonization Society.

It may be that the voices of Barth, and Livingstone, and Bowen, and Crowther, and Payne, have been heard by some, and that they may acknowledge and fulfill their obligations.

FUNDS AND INCOME.

There has been a decrease of income as compared with the Twenty-fifth Annual Report, from all sources but the agencies. The following table shows this at a glance :

	1857.	1858.	
Church collections,	\$2490.36	1325.80	Decrease, 1164.56
Donations,	4198.75	2559.01	" 1541.74
Donations paid Am. Col. Soc.,	2694.61	519.01	" 2175.60
Agency collections,	5913.02	6152.45	Increase, 239.43
Total,	\$15,193.74	10,556.27	Decrease, 4632.47

This diminution is attributable chiefly to the calamity which has shaken the commercial world, and which for a time has affected the income of all religious institutions. Fortunately for the interests of Colonization, as if to anticipate the impending loss of ordinary income, the National Society at Washington, had early in the year 1857, received from two sources over \$60,000, which enabled it to go forward without hindrance, in its work, pay off its debts, and close the year with a balance.

We have reason to apprehend the continued operation during the next year of the causes which have been adverted to, and consequently that the income to the treasury from ordinary sources will not be much increased.

It is but just to say that the general embarrassment was not the only cause operating. The number of persons who appealed for aid to emigrate to Liberia was much less than in former years; the Society at Washington was known to be in easy condition, and under these circumstances less urgency was used to increase our direct income, inasmuch as thereby the pressing wants of foreign and home missions could be laid before the churches without hindrance.

In the absence of large demands for emigration, attention has been given to other important interests. To encourage agriculture, a few friends of Liberia in this city, contributed over \$6000 to furnish aid in putting into operation a large sugar-mill. And though by the sudden death, by drowning, of J. H. Richardson, whose enterprising character had induced them to order the mill, they were for a time hindered, and somewhat discouraged, the intention was not abandoned, but is still prosecuted.

To secure for Liberia the opportunity of a thorough education has been urged, and was especially noticed in the Report a year ago. In response to this appeal, a pledge of \$25,000 was made by Joseph Fulton, Esq., of Phelps, N. Y., to found a Professorship, and to offer premiums for highest scholarships, to be annually paid from the income of the fund. Notices have also been sent to the Board that by the bequests of former patrons, who have been called away, considerable sums have been set apart for our Society. If these important collateral contributions are estimated, we may say that in no former year

has the Christian philanthropy of New-York been more signally illustrated toward our enterprise than in that under review. The American Colonization Society received in donations and legacies as large a sum as in any former year. It is understood that by a settlement of Mr. John McDonough's estate, over eighty thousand dollars will be soon available for that Society, and that some sixty or seventy slaves from the same estate will be sent to Liberia by those having them in trust. With grateful remembrance of past mercies, we may well trust our God for future support.

AGENCIES.

Whatever may be practicable in operating some other Associations, uniting efficiency with economy, experience and observation have demonstrated the necessity of agencies in the Colonization enterprise. The Bible and Tract Societies, having the universal approbation of Protestant evangelical Christians, may with some ground of hope trust to the spontaneous offerings of piety and conscience for adequate means. So, too, the denominational Missionary Boards for foreign and domestic missions, may with confidence rely upon the universal consent as to their value, and to the *esprit du corps* for a sure and increasing income. None of these have bitter opponents to convince or refute, nor halting friends to stimulate, nor sectional and social prejudice to overcome. Not so with the work of Colonization; from the very year of its organization in 1817, it has encountered prejudice on every side. The free colored population saw in it compulsory exile to a distant and dreaded land. The advocates of perpetual slavery saw an insidious foe whose success would hasten eventual emancipation. The churches, urged to ever-increasing liberality in support of Societies and Boards organized to do their own chosen work, have not recognized an obligation, nor generally found a season to make collections for it, and though in theory friendly to all the good ends proposed by us, not so impressed with their value as to make contributions for our aid a matter of conscience.

Under these circumstances it appears clear that intelligent

and laborious agents, to visit the churches, explain our operations, and solicit donations, are absolutely necessary, if the cause is to be prosecuted.

The Board have had in commission Rev. Henry Connelly, Rev. H. P. Bogue, and Rev. William Mitchell, in the eastern, middle, and northern portions of the State, during the whole year, and some others for a short period, on trial. They have every reason to be gratified with their labors. Over \$6000 have been collected by them, very little of which would have been volunteered; nearly three hundred churches have been visited, thousands of individuals have been conversed with, and their objections removed, or friendship excited; and it is not doubted that these labors have done much to arouse the public mind to a friendly interest. In no former year has the work of collection been so difficult. The financial disasters were preceded by a stringency and scarcity for most of the year. That under these circumstances so much was accomplished by the agents, is a subject of gratulation.

MORTALITY.

Death has made heavy inroads upon our small company of active friends since the last annual meeting. At Washington City, two members of the Colonization Office, Dr. J. W. Lugenheel, Recording Secretary, and Mr. Noah Fletcher, Bookkeeper, died in the summer of 1857. Four Vice-Presidents of the American Colonization Society, the Hon. Louis McLean, of Delaware, William Maxwell, Esq., of Virginia, Rev. William Winans, of Mississippi, and Moses Sheppard, Esq., of Baltimore, were numbered among the departed of the year. G. W. Park Custis, the step-son of Gen. George Washington, also died. Of all these, it may be said, they were early, constant, and able friends of Colonization.

In New-York, we lose from our records the names of Seth Grosvenor, Esq., and William Mandeville, Esq., of the city of New-York, both of whom were Life-Members of the New-York State Colonization Society, and have by their testamentary bequests signified their sincere interest in it.

The losses of our cause among the American missionaries in Africa, have been even more severe. Mrs. Ann Wilkins, and

Mrs. C. B. Payne, of the Methodist Mission ; Mrs. Anna Payne, and Rev. H. H. Holcomb, of the Episcopal Mission, Liberia ; Mrs. De Heer, of the Carisco Mission, and Dr. Henry A. Ford, and Rev. Herbert P. Herrick, at the Gaboon Mission, have all finished their course, and ceased to labor with us for Africa. These oft-repeated lessons of human frailty may enforce the lesson of life's uncertainty, and quicken us to future increased activity.

CONCLUSION.

The future is before us for exertion ; undismayed by trials, and confident that we are in the path of duty, we look forward with earnest purposes of increased efforts and hopes of greater results. As Africa becomes better known, her children will be attracted to her in increasing numbers, and the work of her redemption rapidly progress.

APPENDIX.

A.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF ADJUDICATION

OF THE

National Fair of the Republic of Liberia ;

Held in the City of Monrovia, Dec. 14—21, A.D. 1857.

COMMITTEE OF ADJUDICATION.

Rev. J. S. PAYNE,	}	<i>Monterrado County.</i>
Rev. A. CRUMMELL,		
Rev. A. P. DAVIS,	}	<i>Bassa County.</i>
Col. S. DICKERSON,		
Rev. B. J. DRAYTON,	}	<i>Sinou County.</i>
		<i>County of Maryland in Liberia.</i>

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENT.

Hon. B. V. R. JAMES,	}	<i>Monterrado County.</i>
Mr. J. B. JORDAN,		
Mr. H. W. JOHNSON,		

AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A NATIONAL FAIR.

WHEREAS it is deemed expedient, for the encouragement of Agriculture and other useful arts, that a National Fair be held in the Government Square, in the city of Monrovia, in the month of December, 1857, (second Monday,) *Therefore,*

It is Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

SECTION I. That there shall be a National Fair held in the public square of the city of Monrovia, commencing on the fourteenth day of the month of December, 1857.

SEC. II. That any article or articles of Agriculture, Manufacture, or Art, showing forth the skill, industry, and ingenuity of the citizens of this Republic, or the aborigines of the country, and animal or animals raised, may be exhibited and sold at said National Fair.

SEC. III. The President of this Republic shall appoint a Committee of five men, to be called a Committee of Inspection, whose duty it shall be to judge of the relative values of articles of the same kind; as the best-made sugar, syrup, or molasses; also the best cleansed coffee, or any other article of agriculture and manufacture; extending the same principle of examination to articles of wood, stone, etc.; also to cattle, swine, sheep, goats, poultry, etc., judging the order, quality, size, etc., of said animals. The said Committee may also inspect single articles, as machinery, furniture, etc., setting forth extraordinary skill and craft in workmanship, as the case may be. And upon the Report of said Committee, the President of this Republic shall award *premiums* as follows:

To the producer of the best article of Cotton, not less than ten pounds, raised by a Liberian, ten dollars.	\$10 00
To the producer of the best Syrup, not less than twenty gallons, seven dollars.	7 00
To the producer of the best Molasses, not less than twenty gallons, two dollars.	2 00
To the producer of the best Sugar, not less than one hundred pounds, ten dollars.	10 00
To the producer of the greatest quantity of Coffee, not less than fifty pounds, ten dollars.	10 00
To the producer of the best Ginger, not less than fifty pounds, five dollars.	5 00
To the producer of the best Arrow Root, not less than twenty-five pounds, three dollars.	3 00
For the finest Yoke of Oxen, ten dollars.	10 00
For the finest Ox or Bull, five dollars.	5 00
For the finest Cow, five dollars.	5 00
For the finest Sheep, three dollars.	3 00
For the finest Hog, three dollars.	3 00
For the finest Goat, three dollars.	3 00
For the finest pair of Turkeys, three dollars.	3 00
For the finest Fowls, one dollar.	1 00

For the finest sample of Butter, not less than two pounds, } two dollars.	\$2 00
For the finest piece of Ham, cured in Liberia, five dollars.	5 00
For the finest piece of Beef, cured in Liberia, not less than } six pounds, three dollars.	3 00
For the finest Plough, five dollars.	5 00
For the finest pair of Boots, three dollars.	3 00
For the finest Shoes, of leather made in Liberia, two dollars } and a half.	2 50
For the first quality of Palm Oil, not less than five gallons, } five dollars.	5 00
For the finest Cocoa, not less than five pounds, five dollars.	5 00
For the finest Hat, three dollars.	3 00
For the finest piece of Cloth, ten dollars,	10 00
For the finest Country Cloth, two dollars and a half.	2 50
To the producer of the best side of Leather, ten dollars.	10 00
To the producer of the best Bricks, specimens of not less } than one thousand, twenty-five dollars.	25 00
To the producer of six specimens of Chairs of the small fur- } niture, ten dollars.	10 00
To the producer of the best cleaned Coffee, not less than } twenty-five pounds, ten dollars.	10 00
To the producer of the best Row-boat, made in Liberia, by } a Liberian, ten dollars.	10 00
To the producer of the best pair of Oars, five dollars.	5 00
To the producer of the best sample of Plank, two dollars } and a half.	2 50
To the producer of the best Shingles, not less than five } hundred, five dollars and a half.	5 50
To the producer of the best Hewn Stone, five dollars.	5 00
To the producer of the best Bowl, Tub, or Tray, one dollar.	1 00
To the producer of the best Coat, five dollars.	5 00
To the producer of the best Vest, of African cloth, two } dollars.	2 00
To the producer of the best Pants, two dollars.	2 00
To the producer of the best Bill-hook, Axe, or Cutlass, of } African iron, five dollars.	5 00
To the producer of the best Trunk, of African wood and } skin, five dollars.	5 00
To the producer of the best Wheel-barrow, five dollars.	5 00
To the producer of the best Iron Pan, of African iron, or } native crockery, two dollars.	2 00
To the producer of the best Nut Oil, two dollars.	2 00
To the producer of the best Bleached Palm Oil, two dollars.	2 00
To the producer of the best Rice, (cleaned,) two dollars.	2 00
To the producer of the best Rice, (not cleaned,) two dollars.	2 00
To the producer of the best Eddoes, two dollars and a half.	2 50
To the producer of the best Potatoes, two dollars and a half.	2 50
To the producer of the best Corn, two dollars.	2 00
To the producer of the best Plantains, two dollars.	2 00
To the producer of the best Bananas, two dollars.	2 00
To the producer of the best Oranges, two dollars.	2 00
To the producer of the best Machinery of all kinds sub- } ject to inspection, from one dollar and a half to twenty } dollars.	1 50 20 00
To the producer of the best knitting, two dollars.	2 00

To the producer of the best Needlework, two dollars.	\$2 00
To the producer of the best Bonnet, three dollars.	3 00
To the producer of the best Cap, one dollar.	1 00
To the producer of the best Tin Ware, two dollars.	2 00
To the producer of the best Barrel, five dollars.	5 00
To the producer of the best Bedstead, five dollars.	5 00
To the producer of the best-made Table, five dollars.	5 00

SEC. IV. That the government schooner Lark, or any other vessel in government service, shall be ordered to convey all such persons residing within this Republic, with their products to the place of exhibition, as may wish to attend the same, for the purpose of making exhibition of their several products; and shall convey them home after the Fair shall have closed.

SEC. V. It is further enacted, that said Fair shall be allowed to last one week, if necessary; and that the President be and he is hereby authorized and requested to draw out of the Public Treasury, the sum of five hundred dollars out of any money not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the spirit of this resolution.

AN ACT SUPPLEMENTARY TO AN ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT PROVIDING FOR A NATIONAL FAIR."

Whereas, the Act providing for a National Fair, to be held in the city of Monrovia, December 1857, makes no provision for awarding second or third-rate premiums on articles enumerated in said Act; *Therefore*,

It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia in Legislature assembled:

SEC. I. That, from and immediately after the passage of this Act, it shall be the duty of the Committee of Inspection to award premiums on any and on all articles exhibited at said Fair, agreeably to the second section of said Act, as follows, namely, for second-rate article or articles, one half of the first, and for third-rate articles, one fourth of the first.

SEC. II. And for all articles not enumerated in the schedule of premiums contained in the third section of the said Act, the classes specified in the second section thereof, there shall be premiums awarded at the discretion of the Committee of Inspection, of not more than five dollars, nor less than fifty cents, for

the best specimens, and for second and third, according to the ratio provided for in the first section of this Act.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY STEPHEN A. BENSON, PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

SIR: The Committee of Adjudication for the National Fair of this Republic—who were duly appointed by your Excellency according to an Act of the Legislature of 1857—having concluded their work of adjudication, ask your Excellency's permission to submit the following report:

The National Fair—the first of the Republic of Liberia—was opened in the city of Monrovia, in a becoming manner, on the 14th December, 1857, and continued its exhibition at the hours determined upon by the gentlemen composing the Committee of Arrangements, to the 21st of the said month.

The excitement incidental to the occasion, and the assemblage from all parts of Liberia, showed the wisdom of the Committee of Arrangements in their selection of a suitable place in which to hold the Fair. The Academy building and premises of the M. E. Mission were procured for the occasion. The spacious rooms and apartments of this building were crowded with the articles on exhibition, while the inclosed premises afforded a fit arena for the cattle, the swine, the sheep, and the goats.

It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure and satisfaction, that the Committee mention the harmony, order, and gratification of all who witnessed the scene.

The number and variety of articles of horticulture, agriculture, manufacture, mechanism, needlework, etc., surpassed the most sanguine anticipations of the Committee, and, they think, of all who enjoyed the opportunity of witnessing the first National Fair of Liberia.

Many of the productions of agriculture gave ample proof of the fertility of the soil of the country, and of the cheering fact—no longer to be denied—that the industrious need not despair of the support from this source, which a bountiful Providence has ever been willing to bestow upon such.

Among the articles of this class, there were specimens of the far-famed Liberia coffee—quite equal to the expectation of the

Committee. There were specimens of starch, of different qualities, manufactured from the arrow-root, the cassava, the African lily, and the eddoe. Any of these specimens was good enough for common use, while that from the arrow-root sustained its rank with the best Bermuda. The cultivation of the arrow-root, and the careful manufacture of this starch, should enlist a more general attention. Good economists would avail themselves of the former qualities for home use, and manufacture this for exportation.

There was a yam, the produce of one hill, weighing 52½ lbs. One hill of ginger, the weight of which was upwards of 100 lbs.

There were specimens of cleaned and rough rice, of different qualities, the best of which the Committee think it no exaggeration to class with the best Carolina. This, considering the want of proper facilities for cleaning rice, argues well. It gives reason to hope the day is not distant when—the proper facilities being provided—this article will become one of export. The inferior means of preparing it for market, is the only disadvantage attending a contrast of the African rice with that shipped from other countries.

Several specimens of cotton, one of which was ginned, were exhibited. The Committee regretted their ignorance of the qualities of good cotton, but hesitate not to say, that there were specimens which place beyond doubt the practicability of the successful cultivation of this article. The extensive growth of cotton in the interior, and the fact that the cotton-shrub holds out for years after its first yield, in conjunction with the specimens alluded to, form the basis of the Committee's conclusion.

It will not be denied, that the soil of the interior is more productive than the sea-board; nevertheless, the thriftiness of the cotton-shrub on the sea-board sustains their conclusion, and shows that even on the sea-board, and especially on our rivers, to the small distance to which they have been ascended, the cultivation of cotton, with a success proportioned to the ability and means employed, is practicable. And while the Committee admit, that the future alone can determine whether the quality of this staple article can rival the cotton produced in other countries, they think it is sufficiently evident from the qualities of the specimens exhibited, that a quality can be produced suitable to the wants of home, and the demands of foreign markets.

Another article among the agricultural products attracted the attention of the Committee. It was called "eddoe-meal." The eddoe (of which quantities were on exhibition, some of the largest in size ever seen in Liberia and of the finest quality) is itself an article of no small importance. It is a good substitute for the Irish potato in the opinion of most persons who have eaten it. It is perfectly innocent, and is therefore far superior to most qualities of the sweet potato. It deserves—and the Committee trust it will have—an extensive cultivation. The meal manufactured from this esculent was rather dark, but of a fineness and sweetness that induced the Committee to give it more attention. They found that it afforded a *bread* not unlike the seconds of wheat. It may be a valuable article in time, and certainly is susceptible of improvement in quality. Should the manufacturer of the specimen exhibited, or any other person, prepare this article for a future fair, he will do well to experiment upon its improvement and durability.

A piece of cloth woven from African cotton was also exhibited. The quality of this article was good, and demonstrates that, in this respect, the wants of the country could be supplied, to a good extent. For there are many persons in the several counties of the Republic who understand the business of weaving, whom the want of the means with which to procure the requisite facilities, has kept from a business so essential to the comfort and independence of the country. A more extensive cultivation of cotton, and the patronage of deserving females acquainted with the art of weaving, by the government or able citizens, will no doubt develop this latent ability, and supply in part the reasonable demand for cloth of home manufacture.

Of the many other articles on exhibition, time does not allow the Committee to speak with more particularity than the list of premiums shows. Notwithstanding, there was a class of articles which deserves commendation from its highly utilitarian character and the tastefulness with which many of the articles were finished. The allusion is to the mechanical department of the Fair. It was second only to the agricultural, both in the number and quality of its articles.

Here were *tables*, beautifully designed, perfectly finished,

highly polished, and sufficiently tasteful for any drawing-room.

Bedsteads also might be seen of the latest French, and other styles, made highly ornamental—wood from the African forests.

This department of the Fair manifested the ability of this class of mechanics to supply the wants of home almost entirely, except those of the most fastidious.

The works of the lady contributors to the National Fair are also worthy of a more special notice and commendation. Of fancy articles of needle-work, there was, as there should have been, a tasteful display of good execution and finish. These were especially interesting to the numerous little folks that had come to witness the first National Fair of their country, and the first that they, and many of us a little older, had ever seen. But these fancy articles were interesting as the contributions of young girls, to a good extent. They evinced a degree of taste and ability to work which it is hoped will keep pace with the increase of years. There were also articles in this department, of decided utility and importance, confirming the belief of the Committee that the capability of the female section of the Republic is adequate to the production of many articles now obtained from abroad, of less intrinsic value, but of greater expensiveness.

Turning from an attempt of a particular description of some of the most important articles exhibited, the Committee beg the privilege to remark that the National Fair is another event in the history of the present administration, which can not fail most favorably to affect the entire Republic. It was one of the most opportune ideas that could have occurred to the mind. Coming just after a scarcity more general than had ever been known in Liberia, it has had a more elevating and stimulating effect upon the community than any thing else could have had. Something of this kind was needed. The National Fair supplied the need. If any were before inclined to doubt the ability of the country to supply those productions that can sustain her, such became inspired with hope and confidence by the unexpected profusion displayed before him. The wisdom of holding a National Fair lies in the effect it has upon the community; and, judging from the expressions of approbation

and delight which were uttered on the occasion, and from the general prevalence of these feelings among the citizens, the Committee do not hesitate to assert, that the effect of the National Fair is decidedly good ; and that the future will prove the enactment authorizing it, to have been the product of eminent wisdom, and the appropriation for its expense one of the most profitable investments.

The Committee take pleasure in submitting to Your Excellency the following premiums, awarded by them in the exercise of their best judgment, to the numerous competitors. (See Premiums.)

According to an enactment of the present session of the Legislature, on the subject of the Fair, the Committee were relieved, to an extent, of the heavy responsibility of awarding premiums on articles approximating too closely in merit, in some instances, to discard that which, after the closest scrutiny, might have been considered the inferior article.

This timely enactment allowed the Committee to extend their awards to the *third*-rate articles, which was a great relief to them and the contributors.

In conclusion, the Committee do not feel that their duty would be entirely discharged, without first expressing the wish that the finances of the Government may allow the stated recurrence of a National Fair. They do not assume to themselves to say how often a Fair should be held ; Your Excellency and the Government officers associated with you for its administration, are far better judges. But, from the fact that various considerations prevented many of our fellow-citizens from participating in the first National Fair, who otherwise would have availed themselves of the privilege, the Committee are of the opinion that to hold another Fair one year from the period of the first, would be very judicious. In the second place, the Committee feel themselves in duty bound, to submit to your Excellency the following recommendations :

1. That there be fair premiums offered for the *best* qualities and *largest* quantities of staple products ; such as, cotton, coffee, sugar, syrup, rice, arrow-root, ginger, cocoa, etc., etc.

2. That there be fair premiums offered for the highest numbers of *acres* of staple products, cultivated from this to the time of the holding of another Fair, to be certified by the Land

Commissioners of the county in which the competitors respectively reside, and at their expense. The production of those certificates to the adjudicators of the Fair, to be the basis of competition.

3. That light or common products be discarded from the list of premiums as far as practicable. The Committee are of the opinion that the aim of the Government in holding a National Fair, should be the promotion of staple products and articles of questionable cultivation heretofore.

4. The Committee recommend also the extension of the premiums to works of manufacture, mechanism, handicraft, genius: to the best cattle, stock, and poultry.

5. That the premiums be extended to the fourth-class articles on the principle of gradation adopted by the present Legislature.

6. That as the want of seed has kept some persons from engaging in their cultivation, especially in the lower counties, the Government, as soon as the state of the finances justifies the outlay, be authorized to expend a small sum of money in supplying, in part, the lower counties with seed-cane, and the persons in each disposed to give attention to the cultivation, with a portion of seed-cotton.

Very respectfully submitted,

J. S. PAYNE,

Chairman of the Committee of Adjudication.

Monrovia, Republic of Liberia, January 11th, 1858.

(See Premiums.)

APPENDIX.

LIST OF PREMIUMS.

SINOE COUNTY—Greenville.

NAME.	PRIZE.	ARTICLE.	DOLLARS.
Mr. A. J. Morrel,	1st,	Oars,	5 00
" J. M. Priest,	1st,	Box Lemons,	2 00
" Albert Tuning,	1st,	Cabinet,	5 00
" " "	1st,	Hearse,	5 00
" " "	2d,	Secretary,	2 50
" " "	2d,	Bedstead,	2 50
" J. M. Priest,	2d,	Jar Butter,	1 00
			<hr/>
			23 00

GRAND BASSA COUNTY—Bexley.

Mr. Isaac C. Jackson,	1st,	100 pounds Ginger,	5 00
" " "	1st,	Arrow-root,	3 00
" " "	1st,	Eddoes,	2 50
" " "	1st,	Tallow Candles,	1 50
" Mark Hyder,	2d,	25 pounds Coffee,	5 00
" " "	3d,	10 pounds Arrow-root,	1 00
			<hr/>
			18 00

Buchanan.

Mr. Dempsey Powell,	1st,	Bag Coffee, (from Pres. Benson's Farm,)	5 00
Mrs. A. W. Gardner,	2d,	Skirt,	0 50
			<hr/>
			5 50

MESSURADO COUNTY.

Mr. J. Capehart,	3d,	Bag Rice, Rough,	0 66 $\frac{2}{3}$
" J. Vanbrun, (Bassa,)	1st,	Foot Mats,	1 25
Miss Lavinia Gardner,	1st,	Oranges,	2 00
Mr. J. C. Payne,	3d,	Ram, }	1 75
" " "		Ewe, }	
" " "	3d,	Eddoes,	62 $\frac{1}{2}$
" J. Stansbury,	1st,	Beans,	1 00
" C. Carter,	1st,	Potatoes,	2 50
Miss Elizabeth Robinson,	2d,	Potatoes,	62 $\frac{2}{3}$
			<hr/>
			15 31 $\frac{2}{3}$

Mrs. C. Dennis,	2d,	Papaw,	1 00
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APPENDIX.

Mount Horeb, St. Paul's River.

NAME.	PRIZE.	ARTICLE.	DOLLARS.
Mr. James B. Yates,	1st,	10 pounds clean Cotton,	10 00
" " "	1st,	10 pounds Cocoa Nuts,	2 00
" " "	2d,	2 Turkeys,	1 00
" " "	1st,	1 Yoke of Oxen,	10 00
" " "	2d,	3 Kroos rough Rice,	1 00
" " "	1st,	Ram, four months old.	3 00
			<hr/>
			30 50

Monrovia.

Mrs. W. A. Yates,	1st,	Butter,	2 00
" " "	1st,	Pickles, }	2 50
" " "	1st,	Catsup, }	
" " "	2d,	Arrow-root,	1 50
			<hr/>
			6 50

Mr. T. G. Fuller	2d,	Shoes, African Leather,	1 25
" J. O. Hines,	1st,	Bedstead, (special com.,)	5 00
" " "	1st,	Center Table, }	5 00
" " "	1st,	Side Table }	
" " "	1st,	Wheelbarrow,	5 00
" " "	1st,	Crib,	2 50
" " "	2d,	Plank,	1 25
" " "	1st,	Shingles,	5 50
" " "	1st,	Palm Oil,	5 00
			<hr/>
			29 25

Mr. R. A. Sherman,	1st,	Shower Bath,	2 50
" " "	1st,	18 months Barrow,	3 00
" " "	1st,	Fowls,	33 ¹ / ₃
			<hr/>
			5 33 ¹ / ₃

Miss Elvira Yancy,	1st,	Victoria Quilt,	2 00
Mr. A. Jordan,	2d,	Hog,	1 50
			<hr/>
			3 50

Miss L. Evans,	2d,	Slippers,	1 00
Mr. S. J. Crayton, (Sinoe,)	1st,	1 pair Military Boots,	3 00
" Eliz. Walters,	1st,	Ottoman,	1 50
Mrs. Mary M. Washington,	1st,	Bag Needle-Work,	1 50
Miss Alice Douglass,	2d,	Dress Coat,	2 50
" " "	2d,	Pantaloon,	1 00
Mrs. M. E. James,	1st,	Papaw Preserves,	2 50
			<hr/>
			12 50

APPENDIX.

NAME.	PRIZE.	ARTICLE.	DOLLARS.
Mr. George Freeman,	1st,	1 Plough, (special com.,)	5 00
" "	1st,	2 African Bill Hooks, }	5 00
" "	2d,	Hoe,	
" "	2d,	Shovel and Tongs, }	
			<hr/> 10 00
Mrs. Mary Anderson,	3d,	Bonnet,	1 00
Mr. A. Washington,	1st,	Cask Syrup,	7 00
" "	1st,	Daguerreotypes,	2 50
" "	2d,	Sugar Cane,	75
			<hr/> 11 25
Mr. Gabriel Ammons,	3d,	Clean Rice,	66 ² / ₃
			<hr/>
Mr. Gaston Killian,	1st,	Printed Sheet,	5 00
Mrs. Brown,	1st,	Double Twisted Cotton,	2 50
Mr. T. M. Outland,	2d,	25 pounds Ginned Cotton,	5 00
" W. S. Anderson,	2d,	Sugar Cane,	1 50
" Gabelle Carter,	3d,	Socks, (African Cotton,)	75
Mrs. William A. Johnson,	1st,	Cushion,	1 00
" Eliza Roe,	3d,	Quilt,	75
			<hr/> 18 00
Mrs. Sarah Anderson,	2d,	Starch from Lilly,	0 50
Mr. Berry Scott,	2d,	Potatoes,	1 25
" Z. R. Outland,	2d,	Cleaned Rice,	1 00
" "	1st,	Rough Rice,	2 00
" "	1st,	Ground-Nuts,	1 00
Mrs. Mary Cooper,	1st,	Special notice: Double	
" "	3d,	Extract of Fever-bush,	2 00
" "	3d,	Fringe, African Cotton,	75
Mr. W. Kimmans,	3d,	Arrow-root,	1 00
" B. Palm,	1st,	Vinegar,	1 00
" "	1st,	Rice, (cleaned,)	2 00
			<hr/> 12 50
Hon. D. B. Warner,	1st,	Canoe-boat,	5 00
Mrs. R. Moore,	1st,	Bar Soap,	1 50
" "	1st,	Fowls,	1 00
Mr. David Wise,	2d,	Fowls,	50
			<hr/> 8 00
Mr. R. K. Griffin,	1st,	Paintings,	5 00
" S. Delany,	2d,	Shingles,	2 50
" Jesse Wilks,	1st,	Sugar Cane,	3 00
" H. Underwood,	1st,	Cherry Bounce, Cordial,	2 00
" Henry Price,	1st,	Tin Lantern, etc.,	2 00
" R. F. Hill,	2d,	Eddoes,	1 25
" B. V. R. James,	1st,	Heifer, two years,	2 50
" Jesse Dunson,	1st,	Axe,	2 50
" "	1st,	Drawing-Knife, }	

APPENDIX.

NAME.	PRIZE.	ARTICLE.	DOLLARS.
Mrs. C. Ellis,	1st,	3 pieces Corn Beef,	3 00
" "	2d,	Catsup,	1 25
Miss S. F. Roberts,	4th,	Bonnet,	75
" C. R. Curtis,	2d,	Bonnet,	1 50
" "	2d,	Under-sleeves,	75
			<hr/>
			17 50
Mrs. E. H. Roberts,	1st,	Bonnet,	3 00
Mr. N. Crispo,	2d,	Coffee-pot and Candlestick,	1 00
" F. P. David,	1st,	Coat and Pantaloons,	5 00
Mrs. Frances Burns,	2d,	Ram,	1 50
Mr. Charles White,	2d,	Knife-Box,	50
Miss Patience Scott,	1st,	Fringe, etc.,	1 50
Mr. Micajah Jones,	1st,	Eddoe Meal, (special notice,)	5 00
Mrs. DeCoursey,	2d,	(With notice,) Eddo Starch,	75
Rev. A. Herring,	2d,	Patent Boat,	5 00
Mr. Caesar Capehart,	1st,	Hominy and Corn Meal,	1 00
" Thomas Moore,	1st,	23 Cocoa Nuts,	2 00
			<hr/>
			26 25
Miss B. Harris,	1st,	Fancy work, Infant Skirts,	
		etc.,	2 00
Mrs. McBeth,	3d,	Coat,	1 25
" Martha Washington,	1st,	(Special,) Prepared Sage,	2 50
" Ann Jeffs, (Sinoe,)	1st,	Quilt,	3 00
Miss Annette Lewis,	1st,	Tidies,	1 00
Mrs. Henry Williams,	1st,	(With special notice,) Cloth	
		woven from Af. Cotton,	10 00
Mr. T. Roe,	1st,	Upper Leather, (one side,)	5 00
" "	1st,	Turkeys,	3 00
" W. M. Davis,	1st,	A cured Leaf Tobacco,	1 00
Mrs. Sarah Russell,	2d,	Prepared Chocolate,	
Mr. W. W. Finley,	1st,	Yam, (52½ pounds,)	2 50
			<hr/>
			32 25
Mr. G. Cooper,	2d,	Corn Meal,	0 50
" Berry Lewis,	2d,	Boots,	2 50
" "	1st,	Shoes,	2 50
" H. W. Wright,	2d,	Palm Oil Candles,	75
" Leiper,	2d,	Green Tobacco,	1 00
" "	3d,	Small quantity of very fine	
		Ginger,	1 00
Messrs. Payne and Yates,	1st,	Wismore Plank,	2 50
Mrs. Amy James,	2d,	2 pr. Socks, African Cotton,	1 00
Mr. Peter Fields,	2d,	Side African Leather,	2 50
" N. Harris,	2d,	Yam,	1 25
			<hr/>
			15 00
Mr. Graham,	1st,	Ox,	5 00
Mrs. Elizabeth Liles,	2d,	Ladies work (collar,)	70
Mr. H. W. Johnson,	1st,	A Bunch of Bananas,	1 00

To the several successful contributors herein mentioned, prize certificates were awarded.

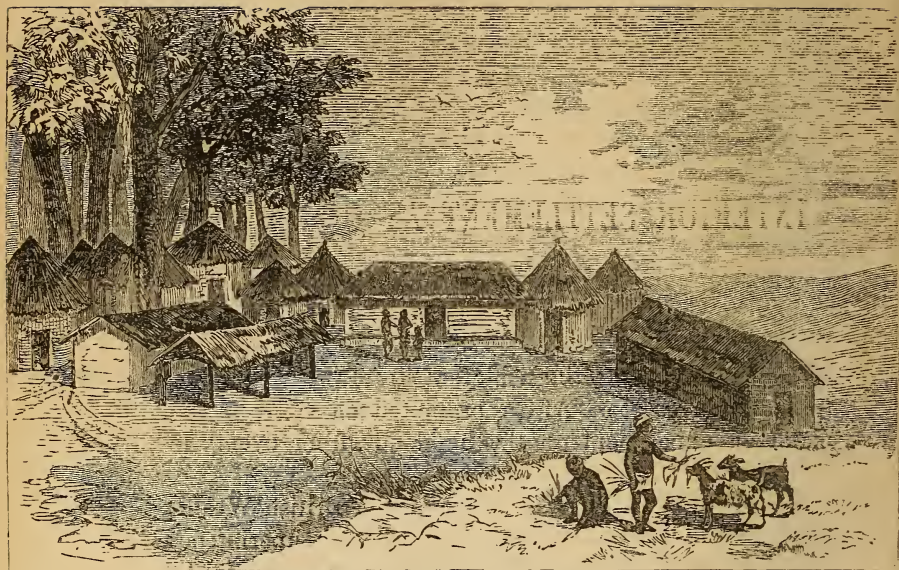
B.

INTERIOR SETTLEMENT AT CAREYSBURGH.

The hope of protecting emigrants from the effect of acclimation on the coast of Africa, prompted an effort in 1856, to make an experiment on the highlands, from twenty to fifty miles interior.

The Rev. John Seys, a native of the British West-Indies, and for many years the zealous and efficient superintendent of the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Liberia, was selected to superintend this experiment. Mr. Seys took passage in the ship *Elvira Owens*, which sailed from Savannah, Georgia, May 20th, 1856, with three hundred and twenty-one emigrants, and arrived at Monrovia on the 18th of July. From this time till November, he was busily engaged in having two large receptacles erected; one at Cape Mount, and the other at Cape Messurado. From November 9th to December 3d, he was engaged in explorations in Messurado and Bassa counties—ascending the St. Paul's and the St. John's rivers to their rapids, and then walking a few hours interior to the hilly lands. At that date, December 3d, he made a full report of his proceedings, and stated the reasons that had led him to select Mount Fawblee as the best location for the proposed experiment.

Mount Fawblee is an elevated ridge, two hundred feet high, in the Queah country, thirty miles east of Monrovia. King Zoda was very friendly, a Methodist mission having been established among his people at Robertsport, as early as 1840. He heard of Mr. Seys' approach to his country, and on Wednesday, 12th of November, sent an escort of eight men twelve miles to meet him, and lead him to his village, called after him.



NATIVE TOWN. ZODA QUEA.

About six miles from Zoda Quea town, was Mount Fawblee, where now stands the settlement called Careysburgh.

It is fertile, well watered, and has a great variety of the



NEW INTERIOR SETTLEMENT, CAREYSBURGH.

noblest forest trees. At the foot of one of these monarchs of the forest, five feet in diameter, and one hundred and seventy-five feet high, of which one hundred feet were without a limb, the first house, thirty feet by eighteen, was commenced for a store-room on the 22d December, 1856. As this *large tree* was made prominent as the centre of a section of four hundred square miles of land deeded by these Quea chiefs to the American Colonization Society, and the rude beginning of the new location will hereafter be of interest, a view of the place as it then appeared is subjoined.

Of Mount Fawblee, Mr. Seys wrote, December 3d, 1856, (Af. Rep., vol. 33, p. 983:)

"It is a mountain site excelling all others—excellent timber in quantities and variety—the purest water—and soil fifteen inches deep."

Again, under date Jan. 6th, (Af. Rep. vol. 33, p. 117:)

"I was not aware, until examination, of the great variety of splendid timber abounding in these regions. For several we have no names: others, by our American colonists are called, poplar, hickory teak, bastard mahogany, wismore, brimstone walnut, locust, peach, sassa wood, mangrove, red wood, mulberry, and red and white oak."

While Mr. Seys was engaged in preparing houses for the experimental settlement, the fine packet Mary Caroline Stevens had sailed December 6th, from America with two hundred and seventeen emigrants, and arrived at Monrovia eleven A.M., Saturday, January 24th, having called at Cape Mount and left eighty of the emigrants there. During the voyage to Monrovia, Dr. James Hall had, by representing the importance of the experiment, secured a volunteer company of twenty-two emigrants to make the trial. There were Douglass, Walker, Barret and Garner, with those dependent on them. On the same day, all the emigrants landed but the twenty-two destined for the interior.

Word having been dispatched to Mr. Seys, he arrived at Monrovia, Tuesday, 27th, and arrangements were made to have them leave the vessel at eight A.M., Thursday the 29th.

They proceeded that day to Robertsport, five miles above

Millsburgh, and the next day, January 30th, arrived at their mountain home.

Of this company up to September 11th Mr. Seys reported: "They are all alive and well." Some thirty-four of their companions who had suffered from the fever on the coast, hearing of their health, took refuge in their mountain home, and all but one, a young woman, who died of pleurisy, soon recovered.

Careysburgh has been a complete success, and has thus removed the opprobrium of many years.

We can now move forward without the palsying dread of losing a large number by acclimation, and having the survivors dispirited, and destitute of energy. We can, without doubt, encourage colored men from the North to emigrate without dread of encountering deadly peril. Let other interior settlements soon follow.

C.—Table of Emigrants:

Showing the number of Emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its Auxiliaries, from each State, in the several expeditions from 1820 to 1857, inclusive.

No.	Name of vessel.	Date of sailing.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	D. C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ind.	Ill.	Mo.	Mich.	Iowa.	Total.
1	Ship Elizabeth,	February . . 1820	...	...	...	40	...	33	...	2	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
2	Brig Nautilus,	February . . 1821	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
3	Brig Strong,	June 1822	...	...	...	...	...	12	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
4	Brig Oswego,	March 1823	...	...	...	...	...	19	24	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
5	Schooner Fidelity,	June 1823	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6	Ship Cyrus,	January . . 1824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
7	Brig Hunter,	January . . 1825	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	62	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
8	Brig Vine,	January . . 1826	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
9	Ship Indian Chief,	February . . 1826	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	150
10	Brig Doris,	February . . 1827	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	7	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	92
11	Brig Doris,	November . 1827	...	...	...	14	...	...	2	65	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
12	Schooner Randolph,	December . 1827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
13	Brig Nautilus,	January . . 1828	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	8	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163
14	Ship Harriet,	January . . 1829	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	125	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
15	Brig Liberia,	December . 1829	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	58
16	Brig Montgomery,	April 1830	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	31	1	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
17	Schooner Carolinian,	November . 1830	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	80	...	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
18	Brig Valador,	December . 1830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
19	Schooner Reaper,	January . . 1831	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
20	Brig Criterion,	July 1831	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	1	21	...	46	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
21	Schooner Orion,	October . . 1831	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
22	Ship James Perkins,	December . 1831	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338
23	Schooner Crawford,	January . . 1832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
24	Ship Jupiter,	May 1832	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	68	22	34	39	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	166
25	Brig American,	July 1832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	26	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	126
26	Ship Jupiter,	November . 1832	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
27	Ship Hercules,	December . 1832	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
28	Ship Lafayette,	December . 1832	1	144	...	1	146
29	Ship Roanoke,	December . 1832	6	98	20	...	2	1	127
30	Brig American,	March 1833	6

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TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

No.	Name of vessel.	Date of sailing.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ind.	Ill.	Mo.	Mich.	Iowa.	Total.
31	Brig Ajax,.....	May.....1833																2	5	99	41	1				148	
32	Sch. Margaret Mercer,.....	.....1833			3				1			2														6
33	Ship Jupiter,.....	November.1833										50	2													52	
34	Brig Argus,.....	December.1833			2				12	37	7															58	
35	Ship Ninus,.....	October...1834							16			110				1										127	
36	Brig Rover,.....	March....1835							1			1					69									71	
37	Ship Louisiana,.....	March....1835																9								9	
38	Ship Indiana,.....	June.....1835				1									61											62	
39	Brig Independence,...	December.1835						4																		4	
40	Brig Luna,.....	March....1836										80	2													82	
41	Schooner Swift,...	April....1836														42										42	
42	Brig Luna,.....	July....1836			1							69			14											85	
43	Brig Roundout,.....	December.1836								1	10	23														34	
44	Schooner Oriental,...	May.....1837						4				95							34					1		38	
45	Ship Emperor,.....	December.1837																								96	
46	Sch. Charlotte Harper,	December..1837						4																		4	
47	Bark Marine,.....	January...1838											72													72	
48	Brig Mail,.....	May.....1838															37									37	
49	Ship Saluda,.....	February.1839		2								13			2											17	
50	Ship Saluda,.....	August...1839										10	20													30	
51	Ship Saluda,.....	February.1840										60	30		3					12	5					110	
52	Bark Hobart,.....	September.1840										1	4													5	
53	Brig Rudolph Groning,	February.1841										30							10							40	
54	Bark Union,.....	May.....1841																20	20							40	
55	Ship Saluda,.....	October...1841			1								4													5	
56	Ship Mariposa,.....	June.....1842										16	10	14	5		81	84				14	2			3229	
57	Bark Globe,.....	December..1842										18														19	
58	Bark Renown,.....	June.....1843												3		77										80	
59	Bark Latrobe,.....	November.1843										5														5	
60	Brig Lime Rock,.....	March....1844															91									91	
61	Ship Virginia,.....	June.....1844								7	33													18		58	
62	Brig Chipola,.....	November.1844																		21						21	

TABLE OF EMIGRANTS—Continued.

No.	Name of vessel.	Date of sailing.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.	N. Y.	N. J.	Penn.	Del.	Md.	D. C.	Va.	N. C.	S. C.	Geo.	Ala.	Miss.	La.	Tenn.	Ky.	Ohio.	Ind.	Ill.	Mo.	Mich.	Iowa.	Total.
63	Ship Roanoke,	November. 1845				7						166	13	1													187
64	Bark Rothschild,	January. 1846																	25	34	2						61
65	Bark Chatham,	May. 1846			1																1						2
66	Liberia Packet,	December. 1846						1				25															26
67	Sch. Mary Wilkes,	January. 1847														4		1			3		3				11
68	Liberia Packet,	September. 1847			2							13	24	1													40
69	Bark Nehemiah Rich,	January. 1848				1		8								23		37		28			6				129
70	Brig Amazon,	February. 1848													6												44
71	Liberia Packet,	April. 1848																									138
72	Brig Colonel Howard,	May. 1848												45	54												99
73	Liberia Packet,	September. 1848			4			1				15	8	2											1		31
74	Bark Laura,	January. 1849														9											151
75	Liberia Packet,	February. 1849			3			3				1	46	2													55
76	Clintonia Wright,	April. 1849															2			19							21
77	Bark Huma,	May. 1849																									14
78	Liberia Packet,	August. 1849										1	2	11													181
79	Liberia Packet,	January. 1850						1				69	65														135
80	Bark Chiefain,	February. 1850												13	154												167
81	Sch. D. C. Foster,	March. 1850																	7	35	19	17					78
82	Liberia Packet,	July. 1850			2			1				37	1	14							1						56
83	Bark Edgar,	October. 1850	1		1	9		8					12														31
84	Liberia Packet,	December. 1850			2	3						6	3	9					56	18	42	8	8				139
85	Brig Alida,	February. 1851														3											15
86	Brig Sea Mew,	March. 1851			15																						126
87	Bark Baltimore,	April. 1851												28	98												56
88	Liberia Packet,	July. 1851					3	44				6	3						1								36
89	Bark Zeno,	September. 1851	9		20	4		2																			149
90	Bark Morgan Dix,	November. 1851										136	13														154
91	Liberia Packet,	December, 1851					14			30		9	10	66					25								47
92	Brig Julia Ford,	January. 1852														16			1	13	16						126
93	Bark Ralph Cross,	May. 1852				21		1		1		48	16								1				22		37
94	Brig Oriole,	October. 1852	2		3	16		11	1									4									37

Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS.

Donations,	\$3,380 75
Church Collections,	1,515 16
Legacies,	214 83
Agencies,	6,248 14
Miscellaneous,	353 59
	\$11,712 47

PAYMENTS.

Due Treasurer 31st March, 1857,	279 54
Emigrant Expenses,	987 09
Colonization Journal,	1,570 37
Part Steam Sugar-Mill,	500 00
American Colonization Society,	778 42
Agencies,	3,041 20
Expenses, Interest, etc.,	4,325 96
Cash in Bank,	229 89
	\$11,712 47

EDUCATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand 1st April, 1857,	586 55
Stocks and bonds, same date,	19,950 00
Bonds received since, part Bloomfield legacy,	1,700 00
Cash, do. do.	600 00
Dividends on stock and interest,	1,612 15
	\$24,448 70

PAYMENTS.

Paid Education Drafts,	2,080 78
On hand:	
Stock, bonds, and note,	\$21,650 00
Cash in bank,	717 92
	\$22,367 92
	\$24,448 70

(E. E.)

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, *Treasurer.*

Audited and approved.

JOS. B. COLLINS, }
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, } *Examining Committee.*

New-York, April 1, 1858.



TWENTY-SEVENTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

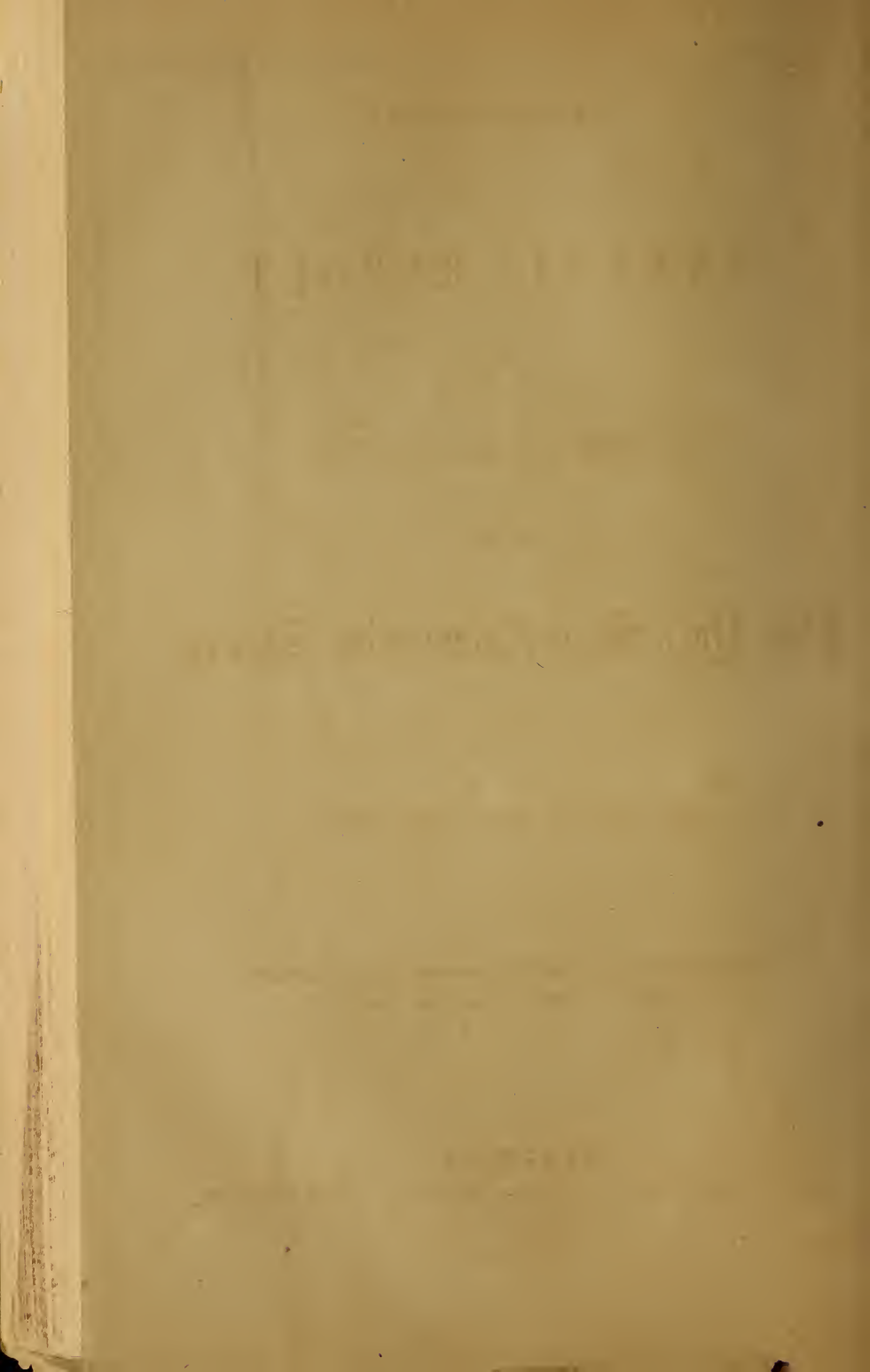
New-York, May 10th, 1859.

OFFICE ROOMS, 27 SECOND FLOOR, BIBLE HOUSE,
CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND THIRD AVENUE.

New-York:

JOHN A. GRAY, PRINTER AND STEREOTYPED, 16 & 18 JACOB ST.,
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

1859.



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TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

MAY 10th, 1859.

THE Board of Managers of the New-York State Colonization Society, in fulfillment of their accustomed duty, present the following as their Twenty-Seventh Annual Report.

The heavy hand of death marked the very threshold of the year, and has fallen repeatedly since.

On the 5th of May, 1858, but a few days before our Anniversary Meeting, a venerable Christian, who had long and faithfully aided the Society, finished his work, and entered into his rest. This was the honorable Archibald McIntyre, of Albany, who was nearly eighty-six years of age. Born in Scotland, brought to this country in very early life by his parents, Mr. McIntyre made his way to an eminent position, and commanded general respect. From a sermon preached on occasion of his death, by his pastor, the Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, D.D., giving not only a brief biography, but a very discriminating view of his character, we select the following remarks as especially pertinent to this report: "His benefactions in the various departments of the great cause of humanity and of God, were not only generous but princely.

"I think there was no public institution with which he coöperated more cordially than the American Colonization Society; for he regarded it as not only a powerful auxiliary to the cause of human freedom, as an admirably adapted means for enlightening and regenerating the darkest part of the world, but as having a most important prospective bearing upon the interests of our own Republic."

Mr. McIntyre was for many years President of the New-York State Colonization Society, until it was united in 1838 with the present Society, of which he continued a Vice-President until his death. By a legacy to the American Colonization Society, he sealed his dying testimony in its favor.

Scarcely a week had elapsed after the Anniversary, and we were suddenly summoned to the funeral of our President, Anson G. Phelps. He had presided at the Anniversary Meeting, and, to outward appearance, was in his wonted health, and little did we then dream that this youthful soldier of the cross was so soon to wear the victor's crown. To human view how strange, that one so endowed with wealth and influence, and so disposed by grace to lay all his possessions at the feet of Jesus Christ, his and our Lord, should be called from a life so full of promise to the Church!

Every benevolent work will feel his loss, and yet perhaps his voice, from the grave, may of God be made more effectual than the longest life of self-devotion.

Mr. Phelps, having been a member of the Board of Managers of this Society, previous to his father's death, was elected to fill his place as its President, and continued to occupy this office till his death. But a few weeks before the Annual Meeting of 1858, he had given orders to have the office of the Society furnished with very superior portraits of his father and of the former President of Liberia, Joseph J. Roberts. The Board of Managers have secured his portrait from the same artist since his death, having been permitted to use for this purpose an excellent photographic likeness which had been completed but a few months.

Mr. Phelps had made his will, and though the great revolutions of the year 1857, and other causes, may in some measure affect his benevolent purposes, the various Societies to which,

with princely generosity, he had made annual or occasional contributions, will still receive the noble testimony of his love to them, as serving the kingdom of Christ which he so much loved.

During the summer the Society was called to mourn the decease of another of its Vice-Presidents, the late honorable B. F. Butler. His influence, and his continual gifts to aid this Society, witnessed the sincerity of his sympathy for the colored race, and his readiness to assist them in every way most likely to prove effective. Of his eminent position in society, and his honorable and consistent Christian life, we need not here speak. We mourn his loss.

This winter another officer of this Society, a Vice-President, Mr. John Beveridge, of Newburgh, has been released from pain and toil.

He had for several years been in feeble health, resulting from a paralytic stroke, and his death was not unexpected by himself or others. Out of this city this Society had not another contributor so liberal.

Besides several donations of \$100, and one of \$1000, he had for years supported three scholars in schools in Liberia, and by his will he has made still more liberal provision to perpetuate the work of education in benighted Africa. Long will the sons of Africa have occasion to bless his memory, as from this permanent fountain of liberality they receive the precious boon of Christian education.

Looking beyond our own State, we find a long list of names which we have been accustomed to see and to love, stricken from the roll of our active friends. In Virginia, the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer and Frederick Branford; in New-Jersey, Rev. J. J. Janeway, D.D., and Dr. J. G. Goble; in Ohio, Charles McMicken, Esq., and in Connecticut, the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth—these all have died testifying in death, as in their lives, their affection for the Colonization enterprise. How are we admonished by this solemn review, that life is short and uncertain, and that we must hasten to complete its work. Human nature can not but feel the heavy loss, and mourn over it; but it finds consolation and strength in the knowledge that He who raised them up to aid our work, can give also others to carry it forward.

I N C O M E .

The Colonization Society has suffered more from the late commercial revulsions than those societies more exclusively holding intimate relations to the work of evangelization. By many it is deemed political or commercial, or but remotely and incidentally a helper in the work of evangelization; and even when it is cherished chiefly as an instrument to plant and perpetuate Christianity in Africa, there is felt to be a prior claim for denominational operations. As these last in all the churches have been affected by the times, their special claims have had the precedence.

The diminished number of emigrants, more especially to be noticed hereafter, has in some degree lessened the Society's income, by withholding any occasion of special appeal for aid. The Society at Washington, having began the year with a considerable surplus, owing to the princely gift of \$45,000 made the previous year by Mr. David Hunt, of Mississippi, notwithstanding its restricted income, was at no time with an empty treasury.

The receipts of the year, though small, are enough to indicate a latent strength easily developed when occasion may demand it.

The Treasurer's account shows, as available resources for the year in review :

GENERAL INCOME.

Balance in Bank, April 1st, 1858, .	\$229.89
Donations, etc.,	2369.85
Church Collections,	1443.04
Collected by Agents,	5523.53—\$9566.31

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Balance in Bank, April 1858, . . .	\$717.92
Income from Investments,	1291.66—\$2009.58

Total,	\$11,675.89
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Other funds passed through the Treasury, as will appear by reference to the Treasurer's Report. These, however, do not properly belong to the Society's available means.

EMIGRANTS.

The packet M. C. Stevens has made two voyages during the year. She has accommodations for three hundred emigrants each voyage; an opportunity has thus been afforded for a passage of six hundred. There has been actually less than two hundred conveyed, namely :

Voyages.	1858.	Born free.	Set free.	Redeemed.	Total.
4	May	14	94	—	108
5	Nov.	24	23	6	53
		—	—	—	—
Whole number,		38	117	6	165

This diminished emigration is chiefly from Virginia and the Carolinas. Formerly the disposition to emancipate slaves was so general, that more were offered to the Society than it could accommodate.

The extent of the change thus indicated, if contemplated by itself would be disheartening enough as to the future. The number of slaves set free, and of emigrants of all kinds, was less than for any year in the past twenty.

We have ground to believe that the chief causes of this are but transient. The exaggerated idea of the distress of 1857, from shortness of crops, the apprehension of dangers from the natives, arising from the difficulties in Sinou and Cape Palmas counties; the evil and distorted reports, brought back by some slaves set free in Virginia, who went out in 1857 and returned in the same vessel, reporting falsely that emigrants were sold as slaves, and that the Society's agents defrauded the emigrants, the bold charge growing out of the French emigration scheme, which seemed at first to corroborate the story of the Watson slaves; these all were but momentary, and are already inoperative, because better information has been received, though for a time their influence was severe, and much discouraged emigration.

Already it is manifest that the year now before us will witness a change. The number preparing to go in May exceeds the whole number of 1858. Indeed, it must be so. Temporary causes may retard, but the current of events moves on to increase emigration on a scale larger than ever hitherto.

The Society is based upon the knowledge that the causes of repulsion from America, and of attraction to Africa, must continue and operate with increasing force.

The Society assumes, that colored men are capable of using and enjoying freedom and all its benefits, and is fundamentally opposed to the theory which affirms that he ought to be enslaved. As this latter theory grows, and becomes dominant in the Southern States, the legislation takes its shape accordingly, and not only are emancipations prohibited as in Louisiana, but the emancipated of former years are attacked with no alternative but reënslavement or emigration. Coincident with this influence, the opinions of the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, denying national citizenship to the colored race, stands as a barrier to their attainment of a share in its political honors. Meantime, having become more intelligent and better educated, they examine with more candor the facts about Africa, and the fundamental assumption of their capacity and fitness for self-government, which lies at the base of the Colonization movement.

Invited to Hayti and Jamaica, they inquire about Yoruba and Africa. Fleeing from laws which menace them with slavery, their flight tends beyond the Atlantic ocean to Africa. Thus does divine Providence not unfrequently stir up the nest, otherwise too attractive, and carry forth the young eagles to their destined theatre.

A class already exist, who, possessing personal freedom, aspire to higher privileges, and are acting under the impulse of more exalted motives. To such the development, by cotton and sugar culture, of African industry—the exclusion from Africa of the criminal and cruel slave-trade—the spread of Christian civilization and political freedom, are objects so large and noble as to appeal to their finest sentiments. The pulsations of a new life will be felt in Africa, when such sentiments and aspirations for her welfare are elicited among the half-million of free blacks in the United States. To this hope for the present we are shut up, and to secure such an interest among them is worthy of our highest efforts.

There are over forty applicants now on the Society's books for passage to Liberia from this State, and evidences are

numerous that many are earnestly inquiring in that direction. The latest information received from the office of the American Colonization Society, indicates that a large number, both of free-born and emancipated emigrants, will go out in the steamer on her next voyage.* Of the latter class are forty-two from the estate of Mr. John McDonough, late of New-Orleans, and about one hundred from four estates in Virginia and North-Carolina.

The government of the United States, by agreement with the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, transported from Charleston, South-Carolina, to Liberia, and placed in care of the Agents of the Colonization Society, two hundred natives of Africa, captured on board the Echo. By the contract, the government was to pay \$150 for each of the emigrants, and the Society was to feed and clothe them for a year, and have them instructed to speak the English language.

These youth, from the region of the equator and the Congo river, may hereafter be restored to their own country, and carry with them the light gathered in Liberia.

It will thus appear that nearly four hundred persons actually joined Liberia in 1858.

SLAVERY AND THE SLAVE-TRADE.

The question now to some extent agitating a portion of the United States—whether the slave-trade from Africa ought not to be reöpened, is deeply important, as liable to affect the Colonization work. Already the warm fountain of humanity which, at the commencement, and for over thirty years of the Society's existence, prompted many Christian and humane persons to emancipate their slaves, and offer them to us as emigrants, is measurably dried up.

The increasing demand for labor, aided by altered views of the nature of slavery as a domestic and political institution, have contributed to this, while to some extent it may be the result of altered legislation and judicial decisions.

But not only has emancipation diminished and almost ceased, the same influences have changed the current of feeling

* Part of these slaves went direct from Louisiana, so that fewer were taken by the M. C. Stevens, than was expected.

as to returning to Africa the free colored population at the South, into a demonstration of reducing them to slavery, and of reöpening the African slave-trade.

The extent to which the number of emancipated slaves has decreased appears from the following statement. The American Colonization Society reported, as emancipated for the purpose of emigrating to Liberia, the following number among those sent out, namely :

	Born Free.	Emancipated.	Purchased themselves.	Purchased by others.	Number emigrated.
1850	165	305	32	5	507
1851	405	232	29		676
1852	403	225	38		666
1853	269	480		34	783
1854	161	360	29		553
1855	79	123	5		207
1856	53	465	20		538
1857	54	310	6		370
1858	40	114	9		163
	<hr/> 1629	<hr/> 2614	<hr/> 168	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 4463

The revival of the slave-trade on the coast of Africa would be, above all things, detrimental to the objects cherished by the Colonization Society. Our work has not been one of simple transportation across the ocean, but of renovation of an immense pagan and Mohammedan population debased and demoralized by centuries of slave-trading.

Whoever looks at Africa can at once perceive that she needs peace, and the increase of population which arises from a state security. But the slave-trade provokes to war and devastation and depopulation. Hence the rich and fertile lands of Africa have been left uncultivated.

By establishing a young nation deeply imbued with ideas in opposition to the trade in slaves, our Society has gradually withdrawn many hundred miles of sea-coast in Africa, and many hundred thousand natives from the baleful influence of that trade. The native population, not yet fully enlightened, are not fully weaned from a traffic which has endured so many centuries, and would very readily renew it again, if allowed to.

This needs no proof, but if proof were necessary, it has become abundant by the late efforts of France to obtain labor in Africa for her colonies.

The mere presence of a few vessels ostensibly seeking vol-

unteer free labor became an occasion for disturbances and kidnapping, to repress which has required all the wisdom and resources of the Republic of Liberia. All this while France was bound by treaty to respect the territory and laws of Liberia, while she, in theory, denied taking any but free and voluntary laborers.

If, then, the trade in slaves shall become legalized by any portion of the United States, what can we expect but the utter overthrow of that feeble Republic, and the destruction of all the benefits of civilization and political liberty, and peaceful commerce, which this Society has for forty years been endeavoring to confer upon Africa.

As a Society, we can not, therefore, but deprecate the renewal of the slave-trade as deeply injurious to our work of mercy and humanity.

Of the terrible inhumanity of the trade, we need no better illustration than was exhibited by the sufferings on board the slaver *Echo*, captured by an American cruiser near Cuba. Of nearly five hundred embarked on her at Congo, more than one half perished, before, by the interposition of President Buchanan, of the United States, the remnant, feeble and emaciated, were restored to Africa, and placed under care of the American Colonization Society. Surely, as men and as Christians, we should denounce and oppose a trade so cruel, but as Colonizationists, we are bound to regard it as our deadliest foe.

S T E A M B O A T .

Several events have led the Board to entertain favorably the idea of building an iron steamer, fitted for easy access to the ports and small rivers, and for the quiet sea-coast navigation of Liberia.

For reasons unknown to this Board, the line of steamers running monthly from London along the western coast of Africa, no longer touch at Monrovia, the capital and commercial centre of Liberia, though they touch at Cape Palmas.

Resulting from this, there is no regular monthly mail; and correspondence between Liberia and the United States is thus delayed.

During the deeply interesting events of the year 1858, when

an open effort to renew the exportation of slaves from the region of Gallinas, under protection of the French government agents, and in open disregard and violation of the laws and well-known wishes of the Liberia government, the want of some means of frequent and regular communication along the sea-coast was felt by all.

The deplorable massacre on board the *Regina Coeli*, and the defiant course of Chevalier in the *Phenix*, would have been prevented, had facilities for frequent observation of their proceedings been at the command of the Liberia Government. A steam-packet, running weekly up and down the coast of Liberia, would facilitate commercial transactions and missionary supervision, and also bind the various settlements in closer social and commercial relations.

For these and similar reasons, the Board of Managers were disposed to favor an effort to provide a steamer for the Liberia coast. A commercial firm of colored men, early in the summer, applied for aid in the form of a loan to purchase a small steamer to facilitate their business operations on the Liberia coast.

A Committee was appointed to prepare a plan, and ascertain the probable cost of a boat suitable for the objects proposed. Specifications, carefully prepared, were submitted to several firms largely engaged in building steamers, and offers to do the work were made at what seemed a very reasonable cost.

The Board have delayed farther proceedings for the present, but retain a full purpose to fulfill their plan as soon as prudence will allow.*

PUBLICATIONS.

Besides the regular monthly issue of the *New-York Colonization Journal*, confined exclusively to diffusing information about Africa and colonization, the Society has had printed, and to a large extent circulated, several tracts to the number of about 20,000 copies; making a total of 200,000 pages.

A large edition of the last Annual Report was also published, containing important documents. To an extent far beyond any preceding year, the weekly and daily Press of this

* In the month of May, steps were taken to carry out the plan, and a steamboat is in progress to be ready in October.

city, both religious and secular, have published, cheerfully and gratuitously, articles favorable to the object of the Society.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

For some years there has existed a strong desire to have the interior of Africa, extending a thousand miles eastward of Liberia, explored. At one time it was supposed the services of Lieutenant Lynch could be obtained for that purpose; but the hope was disappointed. Early in 1858, Mr. George L. Seymour an intelligent Liberian, made a successful effort in that direction, and penetrated two or three hundred miles; and is now publishing his journal. With such views, the friends of colonization have seen without envy, some colored men—who had entertained much prejudice against colonization—undertake to proceed to Yoruba and the Niger River valley, and make explorations to satisfy their own minds. Some of them made liberal contributions to aid Messrs. Campbell and Delaney to carry out their plans, and indulge the hope that, by the testimony of such men, the true condition of Africa may become more extensively known, and its advantages appreciated. Their report may be expected before our next anniversary.

LIBERIA.

The friends of colonization have reason with gratitude to record a year of peace and general prosperity in the Republic of Liberia. Excepting the unpleasant conflict with French officials who violated their instructions as well as the laws of Liberia, and the burthen thus forced upon the people of Liberia of supporting a more vigorous sea-coast police, and the necessity of coërcing some refractory slave-trading Vey Chiefs to obey the Liberian laws, all has been prosperous and peaceful. At no former period was there greater evidence that the native population were ripening for a religious and social change: on every side the call for teachers becomes louder and more earnest; and, as if the grace of God would supply this want, revivals of religion, giving evidence of a divine regenerating power, have been witnessed in several churches.

The annual fair held last December is represented as in every way equal, if not superior, to that of 1857. We have speci-

mens of the silk stockings made from the native cotton-tree, and of several varieties of common cotton cloth which took premiums at the fair, and abundantly indicate industry, enterprise, and capacity. The cotton is fully equal to the middling grade of southern upland cotton.

In agriculture especially has there been evidenced a progress truly encouraging. Cotton and sugar cane are now becoming staple products for export; and the whole farming region has entered upon their culture. Good schools under the Presbyterian and Methodist missions are continued at Monrovia, while the Episcopal mission supplies in like manner Bassa and Cape Palmas. At Monrovia, under the liberal support of the Sabbath-schools in connection with St. George's Church, N. Y., a beautiful and spacious church is now being built for that denomination, promising to be an ornament to the place.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

We regret to say that difficulties as to location of the college buildings still hinder progress in erecting them, and the first class of scholars has not yet been formed. Perhaps it is well that the great point, whether such an institution shall be located on the verge of the ocean, or on some place interior, shall be well considered and wisely decided before a commencement has been made. Meantime we can but regret that any small difficulty, easily removed, was permitted by the Trustees to lead to a change of plan in seeming oversight of the provisions of the laws chartering the institution which had designated Clay Ashland. Before another anniversary we hope to announce the building erected, and the institution fairly under way. The proposition to endow and make permanent such an institution has much sympathy throughout this country, and promises to be early accomplished.

CONCLUSION.

The future before us has dark clouds of danger lowering on our way, but is also spanned by bright bows of promise and hope. Strong in the consciousness of right and benevolence, the Society has but to keep to its own great bond of union, and

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

no danger need discourage or alarm. If we can demonstrate the capacities of the colored race—if we can plant permanently the institutions of religion, science, and free government, which our own country enjoys, on the coast of Africa; and if we can aid in destroying the wretched internal and foreign slave-trade of Africa—our work will live and prove our abundant vindication from all assaults. With these objects in view we enter upon another year.

Treasurer's Annual Report.

31st MARCH, 1859.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, April 1st, 1858,	\$229 89
" Agency Account,	5,965 45
" Church Collections,	1,443 04
" Donations,	2,369 85
" Bills payable,	1,000 00
" Special Fund,	1,311 73
	<hr/>
	\$12,319 96

PAYMENTS.

Emigrant Expenses,	\$1,854 26
Colonization Fund,	1,075 77
Expenses, Agencies, etc.	8,265 70
	<hr/>
	11,195 73
Cash on hand,	<hr/>
	\$1,124 23

EDUCATION FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand, April 1, 1858,	\$717 92
Interest and Dividend received,	1,291 66

PAYMENTS.

Labor Drafts for Education,	\$1,020 01
Added to Permanent Fund,	600 00
	<hr/>
	1,620 01
Cash in hand,	<hr/>
	\$389 57

PERMANENT EDUCATION FUND.

Bonds and Stocks to last Report,	21,650 00
Bond and Note received since,	1,350 00
	<hr/>
	\$23,000 00

(E. E.)

NATHANIEL HAYDEN, *Treasurer.*

New-York, March 31st, 1859.

Audited and found correct, April 20, 1859.

D. C. GREGORY, }
CALEB SWAN, } *Finance Committee.*

TWENTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS

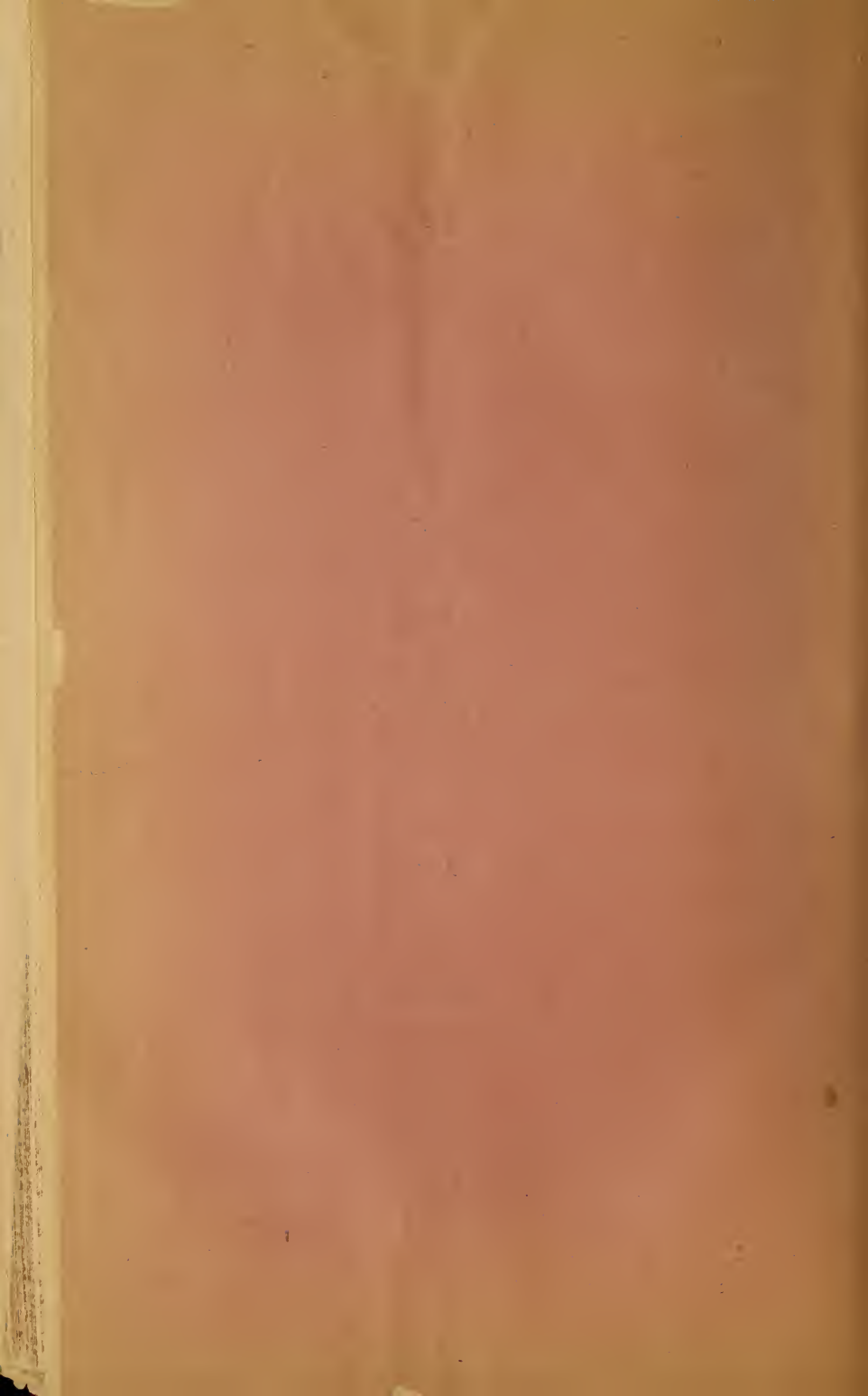
OF THE
New-York State Colonization Society.

New-York, May 9th, 1860.

OFFICE, ROOM 27, SECOND FLOOR, BIBLE HOUSE,
CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND THIRD AVENUE.

New-York :
JOHN A. GRAY, PRINTER, 16 & 18 JACOB STREET, -
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

1860.



TWENTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

New-York, May 9th, 1860.

OFFICE, ROOM 27, SECOND FLOOR, BIBLE HOUSE,
CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND THIRD AVENUE.

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JOHN A. GRAY, PRINTER, 16 & 18 JACOB STREET,
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

1860.

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TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THIS Anniversary Meeting was held in Clinton Hall, Wednesday evening, May 9th, 1860. The attendance was not large. The President of the Society being absent, the chair was taken by Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., Vice-President.

Rev. Dr. Stephenson was invited to open the meeting by prayer. The Treasurer's Report and an abstract of the Report of the Board of Managers were read.

The audience was then for nearly two hours interested and instructed by addresses from W. B. Wedgwood, Esq., Hon. Wm. C. Alexander, and Commander Foote, of the U. S. Navy. It being late, the Society adjourned to meet at its office, Wednesday, May 9th, to elect officers, and transact any business which might be brought before it. We observed on the stand, Rev. Dr. McCartee, Francis Hall, Esq., Rev. Mr. Kidder, of Vermont, Hon. Wm. Williams, of Conn., and others.

At the adjourned meeting, held the next day, resolutions were passed requesting copies of the addresses, and also one gratefully recognizing the Society's obligations to its late Treasurer, Nathaniel Hayden, Esq.

The officers were elected to serve until another annual election :

Officers of the New-York State Colonization Society.

Presidents.

REV. GARDINER SPRING, D.D., 13 W. Thirty-seventh Street.

Vice-Presidents.

JAS. BOORMAN, Esq., 13 Washington Place,
REV. THOMAS DE WITT, D.D., 116 Ninth street,
HON. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, N. Brunswick, N. J.,
REV. S. H. TYNG, D.D., 83 E. Sixteenth street,
ABRAHAM VAN NEST, Esq., 349 Bleecker street,
GEORGE DOUGLAS, Douglas Farms, L. I.,
HON. R. H. WALWORTH, Saratoga,
HON. D. S. GREGORY, Jersey City,
W. P. VAN RENSSELAER, Westchester,
HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., 80 E. 22d street,
HON. WASH. HUNT, St. Nicholas, New-York,
HON. HAMILTON FISH, Europe,

HON. SAMUEL A. FOOTE, Geneva,
REV. F. L. HAWKS, D.D., 64 E. 21st street,
REV. J. P. DURBIN, D.D., 200 Mulberry street,
HERMAN CAMP, Esq., Trumansburgh,
THOMAS G. TALMADGE, Brooklyn,
HON. J. B. SKINNER, Wyoming,
REV. B. I. HAIGHT, D.D., W. 24th street,
Right Rev. H. POTTER, D.D., 33 W. 24th street,
Right Rev. BISHOP JANES, Newark,
REV. G. W. BETHUNE, D.D., Europe,
MOSES ALLEN, Esq., 43 W. 35th street,
His Excellency, Gov. E. D. MORGAN.

Corresponding Secretary.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, Ninety-second street.

Recording Secretary.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, 97 Eleventh Street.

Treasurer.

CALEB SWAN, Esq., 126 Ninth Street.

Board of Managers.

F. HALL, Esq., 25 Brevoort Pl., or 46 Pine street,
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Europe,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq., 143 E. 18th street,
W. B. WEDGEWOOD, 123 B'way, 8 Am. Ex. Bk.,
REV. S. D. DENNISON, 19 Bible House.
HON. WM. C. ALEXANDER,
S. A. SCHIEFFELIN, 13 Madison square,
ISAAC T. SMITH, 3d Ave., cor. 7th st. (Bank),
HON. JAMES W. BEEKMAN, 5 E. 34th street,
THOMAS DAVENPORT, 203 Greenwich street,
Rev. Coe Hon.,
JAMES B. JOHNSTON, 90 Broadway,
JAMES STOKES, 21 Cliff street,
D. M. REESE, M.D., 10 Union Place,

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Esq., 21 Cliff street,
C. W. FIELD, 84 E. 21st street, cor. Lex. ave.,
REV. J. L. WILSON, D.D., 47 E. 30th street,
G. P. DISOSWAY, Northern Long Island,
REV. J. N. McLEOD, D.D., 87 W. 20th street,
H. J. BAKER, 25 W. 21st street,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD, 21 East 26th street,
D. D. WILLIAMSON, 28 Exchange Place,
THOMAS PORTEUS, 420 Pine street,
LEBBEUS B. WARD, 10th Ave. and 51st street,
ANSON G. STOKES, 21 Cliff street,
WM. TRACY, 304 Fifth avenue,
REV. A. MERWIN, Bible House,
REV. S. D. ALEXANDER, 238 Fourth avenue.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

MAY 9, 1860.

THE eloquent Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society concluded his last Annual Report as follows :

This Society had its origin in benevolence to the African race. Limited in its action, by its constitution, to free persons of color ; its moral influence and results are for the good of men of color throughout the world. It was intended, and is constitutionally authorized, to act in coöperation with the general government, and with such of the states as may adopt regulations on the subject. It interferes with no freedom of human agency, invades no rights, impairs no authority, and disturbs no relations. The great men who founded it believed in the unity of the human race, in the capacity of all men for improvement, and in their obligations of mutual benevolence to each other. They saw embodied, in the successful establishment of a Christian state of free men of color on the African coast, elements of ever-growing power and beneficence—an object sublime enough to attract the attention and gather strength from the resources of the States and the nation. If such views were just then, are they less so now ? Has the cause lost any thing of its dignity, magnitude, or promise ? Appeals it not with new force of reason each successive year, to the people of the United States ? How well, how wisely, then, may this Society and the whole nation adhere to the sagacious and comprehensive policy of a Washington and Harper, a Carroll and Marshall, a Madison and Clay !

This brief exposition of the origin and objects of the Colonization enterprise is simply just. We believe it to be an offspring of mercy—an emanation of Christian love, prompted by a benign Providence, and destined to most happy results.

We meet our friends after a year of unusual prosperity, and with a most cheering future before us. Whether we look at Liberia, or at the affairs of the parent Society at Washington, or to our own State, we find cause of gratulation in the review of the last twelve months. As the evil effects of other movements for the benefit of the colored race become manifest, and the hopes excited by the cry of immediate cure are deferred, and prove baseless, our sober, peaceful, practical scheme is regarded with increasing confidence and good will.

Even our enemies are at peace with us. Liberia, as a free, enterprising, well-ordered republic, is vindicating the wisdom of those who planned its origin, and have perseveringly developed the plan, and at the same time it is demonstrating the capacity of the sons of Africa to conduct with discretion all the affairs of political, civil, and social life.

Our free colored population, aroused by late events to consider their prospects in America, seeing no probability of an early solution of the difficulties in their situation, to some extent becoming acquainted with the magnitude of Africa, and its resources of wealth, and above all convinced by undeniable facts as to the prosperity and success of Liberia, are, to an extent far beyond any former period, ready to go forth and take possession of their inviting inheritance. At this very moment, the Mary Caroline Stevens, the noble packet ship of the American Colonization Society, is bearing over the waves two hundred and twenty-eight candidates for the rights of Liberia citizenship. Had her capacity been greater, or the liberality of our friends adequate, still more would have accompanied them.

The African Civilization Society indicates this movement, and, little as it has accomplished, and guided as it is by men who retain, to some extent, their former prejudice against this Society—a prejudice which has been cultivated among them with great assiduity—attempts for Africa, by its plans, the very same benefits our scheme has always sought to accomplish; and thus proves that their prejudice was not directed against the real work of Colonization in Africa, but against some evil motives which it was assumed had prompted the movement.

The movement in Louisiana, to emigrate to Hayti, evidences

that the conviction in favor of emigration is not confined to the free States; and though those of us conversant with the liberty and prosperity of Liberia may regret for them the mistake they have made in choosing a home, we see in their course, in a different way, the same colonizing spirit.

Thousands of the wealthiest colored men at the West, but for their prejudice against the word *colonization*, would gladly avail themselves of just such an organization as ours—a Society which disinterestedly cares for their comfort, provides for their voyage, and assists them through the first difficulties of their settlement; and we doubt not that, ere long, most of these will embrace the truth, and be willing to reach Africa in the most practical way.

With this promise of future emigration, the Society will need, in coming years, an enlarged stream of voluntary benefactions, and thus urge forward to far greater results a work already so well begun.

EMIGRATION.

Emigrants left this country for Liberia in several other vessels besides the packet ship, which completed her two trips, the sixth and seventh, in season to make another early voyage this spring. Placed in a tabular form, they read as follows :

<i>Name of Port.</i>	<i>Name of vessel.</i>	<i>Time of sailing.</i>	<i>No. free.</i>	<i>No. slave.</i>	<i>Arrival in Liberia.</i>
New-Orleans,	Ship Rebecca,	April 27, 1859,	—	42	July 2.
Baltimore,	Packet M. C. Stevens,	May 12, 1859,	25	74	July 18.
New-York,	Bark Mendi,	May 24, 1859,	86	—	July 11.
Baltimore,	Packet M. C. Stevens.	Nov. 2, 1859,	20	43	Dec. 16.
New-York,	Bark Mendi,	April 20, 1860,	8	—	—
Baltimore,	Packet M. C. Stevens,	April 21, 1860,	156	72	—
			—	—	
			245	281	

Total of Emigrants..... 476

These emigrants, as a whole, probably are the most valuable acquisition to Liberia ever sent in a single year. They comprised especially those from the free States, a class whose opinion of Liberia, and success there, will exercise a potent influence over the opinions of their former friends. Too intelligent to be deceived, too independent to be cajoled or con-

trolled in their opinions, or the utterance of them, they will be listened to with candor and confidence.

INCOME.

The American Colonization Society, besides a considerable balance from the year 1858 to begin with in 1859, received during the year the large legacy from the estate of Mr. John McDonough, who died in New Orleans some fourteen years since—amounting, with some smaller legacies, to \$85,403.26; and also the repayment from the United States Government for care of recaptives of the Echo slaver, \$32,500—making, from these two sources, \$117,903.26. The ordinary donations and appropriations for emancipated slaves, by their masters, acknowledged by the Treasurer through the year, were, respectively, \$13,236.62, and \$8595.96—making together \$21,832.58, or a total income of \$139,735.84; so that throughout the year it had no pressure for aid from auxiliaries. It was a kind Providence which thus filled its Treasury at a season when, by reason of recent commercial revulsions, and intense political rivalries, and most importunate calls upon the churches to extend their various works of evangelization, the ordinary sources of income were quite unproductive. To signalize the occasion of receiving the McDonough legacy, and in a measure to carry into effect his purpose of spreading his gift through a series of years, the American Society, through its Board of Directors, decided, at its last Annual Meeting, to erect a building suitable for its offices, to be a source of income so long as needed.

The Treasurer of the New-York State Colonization Society acknowledges, from ordinary sources, the following receipts:

Donations,	\$3,886 36
Church Collections,	2,171 26
Reported by Agents,	2,105 27
Legacies,	10,271 00
To which, in order to give a just representation of the support actually extended to our work in this State, must be added the liberal endowment for aid of a College in Liberia, made by a venerable member of the Presbyterian Church at Phelps, Ontario Co., Mr. Joseph Fulton,	
	25,000 00

Add Dividends on Endowment,	\$1,500 00
Income of Education Fund,	1,791 47
Donations and Legacies sent from this State directly to the Parent Society,	1,281 60
	<hr/>
	\$43,006 96

This is a sum most creditable to our State. By reference to the ordinary sources of income, the comparison of the present with the last Report is as follows :

	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
Donations,.....	\$2,869 85	\$3,886 36	\$1,516 51	—
Church Collections,..	1,443 03	2,171 26	728 23	—
Agents,.....	5,965 45	2,105 27	—	\$3,860 18

The great decrease from Agents is the result of an attempt to meet the apparent demand of the churches, to leave it to the pastors and churches spontaneously to support every benevolent work. In 1858-9, Agents were employed in time equal to four years ; in 1859-60, only to one year, with what result the above table exhibits.

EXPENDITURES.

After defraying the expenses of the emigrants who embarked from this port in the bark Mendi, in May, 1859, about forty in number, and of one, a Methodist preacher, from Western New-York, who took passage last fall from Baltimore, the Board, in anticipation of the receipt of some legacies, determined to build a small steamer to unite in more speedy and frequent intercourse the various settlements along the Liberia coast. The original design was to limit its cost to \$10,000; and as this sum was expected from the estate of Seth Grosvenor, Esq., formerly of this city, the steamer was to bear his name. In the progress of completing the vessel and sending her across the ocean, the sum originally contemplated was doubled; and as the legacy was paid to a large extent in bonds and mortgages, there has been a necessity of going in debt to some extent, and to obtain money on loan. This, we confidently expect, will be met from sources of income entirely reliable, eventually; yet, for the present, the Society is encumbered with this debt. It is a great satisfaction to the Board

that this attempt has so far progressed, that the little steamer is now on her voyage to Liberia. Let us heartily beseech Him who controls the winds and the waves, to so order in his providence that she may safely cross the Atlantic, and do her beneficent work for the welfare of Africa.

EDUCATION.

The income of the Education Fund has enabled the Board of Managers to extend aid or entire support to several colored youth in Liberia, both among the colonists and natives; and in this country, to assist a most promising young student of law, who came from Liberia, to become more thoroughly master of his profession, and who is now studying with a very respectable firm in a New-England town. It has also largely aided a young man from Liberia, who undertook to learn the dentist profession, and who was supposed to be ready to embark for Liberia last autumn, but has not yet done so. Having exhausted our income, the Society, by the generosity of one of its Managers, has had the satisfaction to see two young men sustained at the Ashmun Institute, at Oxford, Penn., in a course of preparation for the ministry, with a hope at some early day of seeing them laboring to Christianize Africa. More than two years ago, one of the Society's agents, Rev. H. P. Bogue, in the interior of New-York, was so prospered in presenting the claims of Liberia for a college, to give her people the benefits of a class of thoroughly educated men, as to obtain a pledge, which was perfected by a clause in the will of the donor, devoting twenty-five thousand dollars to this object. During the last summer, the noble purpose was fulfilled, and the rare virtue exhibited of a testator executing his own charitable bequests. Indeed, this was his original intention, and the devise was simply made to insure his object in case death should remove him before the donation could be paid over. It was happily effected, and the endowment appears among the receipts of the Treasurer, to the amount of \$25,000. Who can estimate the influence for good upon Africa which may justly be expected to flow from this generous endowment in coming years? Long, long after the donor shall have slept in Jesus, will generations rise up to bless the

name of Joseph Fulton, of Vienna. May the bright example provoke others to unite in completing an object so important and so promising.

And here we may remark that, by the kindness of a Judge of the Supreme Court, an appeal has been allowed from the decision of that Court on the 17th article of the will of our former venerable President, Anson G. Phelps, Sr.

We hope to be able to show the Court of Appeals that the only condition upon which the bequest of *fifty thousand dollars* in aid of a college in Liberia was suspended, can and will be met, and therefore that his desires will be best fulfilled by confirming that clause of the will.

Should such a decision be obtained, while no injury can arise to his family by so small a deduction from his large estate, the cause of Colonization will have secured one of its most important objects, in a well-endowed and permanent institution of learning, literary, scientific, and theological. The materials for constructing a large college-building have long been in readiness, and the Trustees of the College, relieved by an act of the late Liberia Legislature from all legal impediments, have, we trust, already had it erected, and will in a few months have it in readiness to be occupied.

Among the marked events of the year deserving notice in this report, is the very large legacy of \$300,000 bequeathed by the late Mr. John Rose to this city on certain conditions, but, if such conditions are unfulfilled, to inure to the benefit of the Am. Col. Soc. The contingency may be considered remote and improbable; but in the very thought thus set forth, we find a strong support. A Society which is regarded with so much favor by men of such wealth, may well expect for all its laudable work adequate public support. Should the city of New-York fail to meet the requirement of this gift, we may look forward to a rapid enlargement of the operations of the American Colonization Society, and to see its Executive Committee imbued with courage sufficient to open up some roads to the interior, and form some settlements on the healthy mountains of Bassa, and at other inviting locations away from the sickly sea-coast, than which no object more urgently calls for immediate execution.

LIBERIA.

In no previous year has there been more general prosperity in Liberia than the past. The President of the Republic, while visiting the various portions of the sea-coast from Cape Mount to Cape Palmas, was received as kindly and heartily by the natives as by the Americo-Liberians. A successful exploration by two citizens of Liberia, Mr. Geo. L. Seymour and Mr. Ash, was made for 350 miles to the interior, developing a most beautiful hilly, watered country. The agricultural industry has received a rapid and extensive increase. Commerce, as indicated by imports and exports, has exceeded that of former years. Food and provisions of every kind have been abundant. Peace has every where prevailed, as between the natives and colonists, and almost every where among the various native tribes. Revivals of religion have visited and blessed the churches; and an earnest desire for Christian civilization has been increasingly manifested among the native population. As an exception to this general statement, and shade of the bright picture, we notice that the small-pox, which had been so fatal at Sierra Leone, and was brought to Monrovia, had spread, and proved fatal in numerous instances before it was arrested, as it had been entirely at the date of our latest advices.

MORTALITY.

Our brief review of the year must necessarily gather up but here and there a fragment of the many events worthy a record. We may not, however, conclude without a reference to our bereavements. Every recurring Anniversary recalls to mind the departed, who began the year as our coöperators, but have, one by one, fallen by the way. In our own State Association we are not exempt from such bereavements; and in other portions of our country and Liberia, those have been called away most highly honored and deeply mourned. Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D., of this city, by his devotion to the Colonization cause, was a pillar of strength to it. Whatever churches might fail to make an annual collection, his did not. With a brilliant intellect and practical benevolence, he warmly em-

braced this enterprise, his ardor for which knew no abatement while he lived. Few men have opened a deeper fountain of sorrow, or made a wider void in community by their removal, than he has; and the friends of Africa have a special right to mourn his loss. Of a similar spirit was the mild and gentle servant of Christ, Rev. M. B. Hope, of Princeton, in whom the Society had always a sincere advocate and friend.

Balance-Sheet of Treasurer of New-York State Colonization Society,
March 31, 1860.

Nathaniel Hayden, Treasurer, in Account with New-York State Colonization Society.

GENERAL FUND.

Dr.		Cr.
March 31, 1859, Balance on hand,	\$1,124 23 \$1,124 23	Special fund returned, \$1,266 73
“ 1860, Agency Account,.	2,105 27	Col. Journal,..... 755 59
“ “ Ch. collections,....	2,171 26	Em. expenses,..... 4,427 76
“ “ Donations,.....	3,886 36	Rents, salaries and
“ “ Legacies,.....	10,271 65 18,434 54	agents,..... .. 6,543 32
“ “ Bills payable,....	14,850 91 14,850 91	Seth Grosvenor,..... 13,556 35
		Bond and mortgages
		on hand,.....,.... 7,391 75
		Cash on hand,..... 468 18
	<hr/>	
	\$34,409 63	<hr/>
		\$34,409 63

INCOME OF EDUCATION FUND.

Old Balance,.....	\$389 57	Dfts. Lib. and Ed. Bills,	\$1,827 31
Dividends and interest,.....	1,791 47	On hand,.....	853 78
	<u>\$2,181 04</u>		<u>\$2,181 04</u>
Stocks, Bonds, and Note, as per last Report, \$23,000.			

COLLEGIATE FUND.

250 Shares C. R. R. Stock, par value,.....	\$25,000 00
Dividends paid,.....	1,500 00
	<hr/>
	\$26,500 00

PATRONS AND LIFE MEMBERS

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

PATRONS,

BY THE SUBSCRIPTION OF A THOUSAND DOLLARS OR MORE.

This mark (*) designates those who have deceased.

*Anson G. Phelps, New-York.	Archibald McIntyre, Jr., Johnstown, N. Y.
Moses Allen, "	Abner Jones, New-York.
James Boorman, "	Thomas Buchanan, for distinguished services
William B. Crosby, "	rendered to the Society in this country and
Charles Butler, "	Africa.
Herman Camp, Trumansburg, N. Y.	J. J. Matthias, for distinguished services ren-
George Douglas, Douglas Farms, L. I.	dered to the Society in Africa.
Hornblower, Rev. Wm. H., Paterson, N. J.	David Mack, Middlefield, Mass.
*Archibald McIntyre, Albany.	Beveridge, J., New-York.

MANAGERS FOR LIFE,

BY THE SUBSCRIPTION OF ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS OR OVER.

Allen, Stephen, New-York.	Donaldson, Robert, New-York.
Allen, Wm. C., "	Donaldson, James, "
Arnold, D. H., Esq., Brooklyn.	Downer, Samuel, "
Bemis, James D., Canandaigua N. Y.	Delevan, Henry, Balston.
Beekman, James W., New-York.	Doremus, Thomas C., New-York.
Baker, Alexis, "	Douglas, George, "
Boyd, Samuel, Brooklyn.	Dunlop, Robert, Albany.
Brewster, Joseph, New-York.	Dodge, William E., New-York.
Brewster, Lemuel, "	Dexter, S. Newton, Whitesboro', Oneida Co.
Brown, Elias, "	De Forest, Lockwood, New-York.
*Butler, Benjamin F., "	Douglas, William.
*Broadhead, Charles C., Utica.	Douglas, Samuel George.
Beers, Dr. Lewis, Danby.	Dickson, J. N., Newburgh.
Boorman, James, New-York.	
Barron, Thomas, "	Evarts, W. M., New-York City.
Brewster, S., "	Eli, Harvey, Rochester.
Corning, H. K., Brooklyn.	
*Colt, Roswell L., Paterson, N. J.	Frelinghuysen, Hon. Theodore, New-Brunswick,
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TWENTY-NINTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

New-York, May 9th, 1861.

OFFICE, ROOM 27, SECOND FLOOR, BIBLE HOUSE,
CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND THIRD AVENUE.

NEW-YORK:

JOHN A. GRAY, PRINTER, STEREOTYPER, AND BINDER,
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
Corner of Frankfort and Jacob Streets.

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THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE Twenty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the New-York State Colonization Society was held at Irving Hall, in the city of New-York, Thursday evening, May 9th, 1861.

In the absence of the President, on motion, Francis Hall, Esq., took the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. John Orcott, a Secretary of the American Colonization Society.

The abstracts of the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report were read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. B. Pinney.

The Chairman then introduced Wm. Tracy, Esq., of New-York, who offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the history of the Republic of Liberia, from the landing of its founders on the coast of Africa, to the present time, affords to the lovers of humanity abundant cause for gratitude to the Divine Hand which has directed its affairs, and to its friends encouragement to renewed efforts in its behalf.

He supported it by the following remarks :

There are two propositions involved in the resolution—the first, that the history of Liberia demands our gratitude to Almighty God for the success which has been vouchsafed to it from its infancy, when, as you will remember, a little band of pilgrims landed upon the shore from which their fathers were brought barbarians and bondsmen, to encounter pestilence and

death, in order to sow the seeds of Christianity among the eighty millions of their brethren, through all its vicissitudes, to the present day, when it is known and recognized as one of the family of nations.

Its beginnings, like those of our own proud nation, were feeble. Like the pilgrims of the Mayflower, the fathers of Liberia were few in number, poor in the wealth of the world; and they went forth from an oppression which galled and crushed them, to establish a free and Christian State upon a continent given up to cruelty and idolatry—to plant there the institutions of that religion which teaches that God hath made of one blood all the nations to dwell on the face of the whole earth—that proclaims liberty to the captive and freedom to the oppressed.

The monarchs and the statesmen of the world saw in both these bands of pilgrims but a few miserable enthusiasts; in their plans for the future, the senseless chimeras of a superlative insanity. But in the eye of the All-seeing, each bore with them the foundations of a mighty revolution in the history of mankind. Could a seer have looked upon them with prophetic vision, he would have pronounced each band the founders of an empire to work the regeneration and uprearing of its race.

The pilgrims who landed on our shores came with some advantages which the African pilgrim had not, but the latter went forth with, in many respects, a nobler endowment. The former had enjoyed the advantages of high social position, and carried with them the choicest spoils of the learning of their age. The African pilgrim was rude and unlettered, and with no prestige of social elevation. But he took with him the English language, the tongue in which, during the two hundred years which had passed after the sailing of the Mayflower, had been garnered almost the whole literature of freedom, and the most extensive and richest stores of evangelical knowledge. The Puritan pilgrim drew his plans of a state from his readings of Holy Scripture, and his own reasoning concerning its demands. He had the light of history to guide him, and the experience of oppression before him as beacons, but no example of a state where perfect freedom and perfect order

existed in unison. The negro pilgrim as well as the Puritan had the word of God, but he had the experience of the Puritan for two centuries, more replete with lessons in civilization, and statecraft, and learning, and science, than any similar period in the world's history. In these two centuries, civil and religious liberty first worked out the problem of an existence untrammelled with licentiousness or with infidelity. That unrecognized and disputed right for which our fathers left the homes of their childhood—freedom to worship God—had within this period become acknowledged as an inalienable birth-right of mankind. The sister doctrine that all men are born free and equal, had been proclaimed, and had become recognized as the gospel of civilization and government. The struggles of civil and spiritual despotism to keep their yokes upon the necks and consciences of mankind, had left a history embodied in plain lessons for the instruction, and warning, and guidance of even the unlearned. Mechanical invention had commenced its wonderful career, and had multiplied a thousandfold the productive energies of mankind, to relieve human muscle from toil, and gain leisure for human intellect to improve itself and elevate the race. The handmaid and the aid of geographical discovery and commerce, it had bridged the oceans, and brought the whole family of nations, as it were, into immediate contact, and made common property of the learning, and the discoveries, and the science of every land.

All these changes in the actual condition of the world contributed to the endowment of the Negro pilgrim. He was unlearned; he had not acquired the encyclopædia of knowledge gleaned from every land and from every science. But he carried the language with him which was freighted with it all—the key by which his sons might unlock all these treasures, and make them all their own. He carried not the wealth measured by argosies filled with Eastern gold; but he had the pearl of great price—the unadulterated word of God, the richest legacy ever inherited by mankind, in his own familiar tongue. He was unskilled in government, but he was familiar with the model and the operation of a state based on the rights of man.

Thus, though unlearned, without wealth, and untaught in

statecraft, he was nevertheless furnished with the whole circle of human knowledge, rich in the only riches which avail, and trained to the management of a self-governing state. And he went sustained and encouraged by the kind wishes and prayers of the thousands who beheld in the enterprise the rising of the bow of promise for the millions of his besotted brethren on the shore to which he bent his footsteps—a bow afar, perhaps, in the future, but to the eye of faith distinct and well defined.

Less than half a century has elapsed since the little band of adventurers placed their feet upon their fatherland. Their experience was like that of our fathers. They saw one after another of their numbers struck down by pestilence; they tasted the gnawings of poverty; they encountered the arms of violent men, and were compelled to do battle for their lives. Yet they maintained their faith; they looked confidently to the future. Each year added to their strength. Brother after brother followed in their footsteps, now in little bands, now in greater numbers, to aid them and give strength to their enterprise. With many a sad hindrance—sneers and scoffs, not merely from the infidel and the hater of their race, but often from the brethren of their own blood—slanders from multitudes who should have been their friends—wars from the native barbarians, instigated by those who make merchandise of human flesh; yet amid all these discouragements a favoring Providence guarded them, and overruled all to the upbuilding and strengthening of their little Commonwealth, and to the demonstration of the great truth that the Negro race is capable of elevation and self-government.

And where stands now the little company who first landed on the shores of Sherbro Island forty years ago? The mariners who conducted it there have not all ceased their active labors. And yet that little company has become a nation, recognized by the proudest nations of the Old World, honored and respected by them—her commerce sought by favoring treaties, her rights respected. Within our own ports her national flag appears, protecting beneath its folds mariners and merchants, the descendants of sons of Africa once the bondsmen of our countrymen.

The emancipated slave has there become a statesman, an

honored guest of royalty; the sons of the bondsman, the legislators and ministers of a free republic. Where a bloody and debasing idolatry crushed barbarian tribes, and the smoke of human victims rose to appease pagan divinities, now ascends heavenward the pure worship of Jehovah from civilized communities, and the cross of Christ has been erected upon the ruins of obscene altars. Where ignorance stalked abroad, education has reared its seminaries of learning and its schools; and churches stand with open doors for the sons of the down-trodden as well as the sons of the barbarian; and while I speak, the walls of a college are rising to offer the free boon of a liberal education to the children of the land for so many generations sunk in darkness.

Liberia, as a self-governing republic, contains within itself all the elements necessary to command the respect of mankind, and to perpetuate its free institutions. But it has a greater power than this. Its mission is to act as one of the most powerful agents, under Providence, to extend the march of civilization and Christianity over the continent of Africa. It is not for naught that English-speaking colonies have been permitted to plant themselves on the western and southern coasts of Africa, and to carry with them free institutions and evangelical religion; that missions of English-speaking Christians are dotting the map of Africa with their stations; and that the most powerful European nations are, with untiring energy and princely expenditures, endeavoring to turn its barbarian tribes from the traffic in human flesh, to useful and productive toil. Never before, did Africa present such a spectacle to the world—her returning sons holding out to her the light of Christianity, of civilization, and of free institutions, showing her their effects upon them, and encouraging her to receive them; the nations who once strove for precedence in the work of oppressing her, and ravishing from her shores her children, warring with each other for a monopoly of this piracy, now extending their helping hands to rescue her from the evils of the inhuman traffic they once fostered; and members of almost every branch of the Church of Christ endeavoring to bring her sons and daughters to the knowledge and enjoyment of his Gospel.

We are taught in Holy Scripture that God maketh the wrath

of man to praise him. Signally has this truth been exemplified in the history of the inhabitants of Liberia. The crime of the pirates who stole the native Africans from their barbarian homes, has been overruled to introduce to their children the precepts of the Gospel, and to fit them to carry back to the home of their fathers its blessings and its hopes. It was cruelty, and the accursed thirst for gold, which snatched the miserable barbarian from his sunny shores. But He who brings order from confusion, and good from evil, overruled the sinful purposes of the man-stealer, to make them eventuate in the ultimate blessing of the sons of those he wronged.

Do not, then, the history and condition of Liberia demand from us gratitude to Him who hath ordered it all? It is his work, and let our hearts ascribe to him the praise.

But the direct effect of the Liberian enterprise upon the natives of Africa and their descendants are not all the causes for gratitude which have attended the efforts of its founders and supporters. Their labors have, in striking instances, awakened multitudes who did not sympathize with our views, to the great work of introducing Christianity and civilization to the African race. The prejudice against the Colonization Society, which for many years existed to a great extent in this country, growing from a mistaken apprehension that its plans were not benevolent or wise, has led to the formation of other associations, whose objects have been similar to ours. Among these we may name the Mendi mission, which has made a successful beginning, and has already planted the seeds of a most hopeful enterprise; the African Civilization Society, formed chiefly of the descendants of Africans, and contemplating the introduction of colonies of colored men, to carry with them the Gospel and freedom to the interior of Africa; the Societies for Emigration to Hayti and to Jamaica. We sympathize with all these movements. We wish God-speed to every enterprise which promises good to the colored man or light to Africa. May they be multiplied manyfold, and may heavenly wisdom guide their promoters to more skillful and successful efforts than we have made. So that the work of renovating the continent of Africa goes on, that the elevation of her sons is accomplished, we desire not to snatch or claim a single palm or

laurel-leaf from the brows of those who may the most efficiently strive in their behalf, whether they unite with us or differ with us in the means or policy to be employed. Their success will be as grateful to us as our own. And wherein we have failed, we shall be happy if they, by wiser measures, may succeed.

The second proposition of the resolution is, that the history and present condition of Liberia encourage its friends to continue their exertions in its behalf.

Where was there ever in the world's history a beginning of a nation so strikingly marked with success as this? Forty years ago, five hundred miles of the shore of Africa, extending south-easterly from Sierra Leone, was covered with slave-barracoons, and was alive with the purchase and sale of living men, and women, and children. Extending back from the coast for unknown distances into the interior, petty chieftains were prosecuting the most cruel wars upon each other, for the simple purpose of obtaining victims to sell to the slave-trader. The blood of myriads spilt in these horrid wars, annually wet the soil, and the wail of other myriads torn — parents from children, children from parents, husbands from wives, and wives from husbands—as they left their sunny homes to encounter the sufferings of the middle passage and the scourges of the task-master, ascended towards the throne of Him who saith: "Vengeance is mine." Without the advent of the Negro emigrant from America, the same sad picture would still meet the eye. God be thanked, the scene is changed. What see we now on that unhappy coast? Along its five hundred miles of shore no slaver dares to show his bark. Where were barracoons filled with men and women to be sold as merchandise, are now the homes of peaceful and happy citizens of a nation governed by law. Where were clusters of miserable huts, filled with naked and debased savages, are neat and comfortable homesteads and towns. Where stood the altars of idolatry steaming with the blood of human victims, and surrounded by votaries to their obscene rites, now stand churches dedicated to the living God, filled with lowly and true-hearted worshippers. Where all was savage life, a State exists—a state small, indeed, compared with the ancient and long-estab-

lished nations of Europe, but still sufficient to extend a humanizing influence over a population tenfold its own in numbers, and rapidly bringing it up to the blessings of education and Christianity.

Is not this enough to encourage us to go forward? No where in the history of Christianity have the labors of a single generation produced more signal results in its extension than Liberia. No where, away from the American continent, on the face of the whole globe, but there, has there ever been exhibited the success of a purely republican government. No where else has the capacity of the Negro race for self-government, under free institutions, been demonstrated. The doubters may continue to speak of the inferiority of the African, and argue upon the benevolence of giving him an Anglo-Saxon master, armed with whip and scourge, to compel him to toil, and thus to civilize and Christianize him. But the philanthropist can point to Liberia, and there show by abundant examples, that beneath a sable skin the highest attributes of humanity may exist; that no master, nor whip, nor scourge, is necessary to civilize or Christianize the African, or render him capable of becoming the citizen or officer of a self-governing republic. He need not reason from abstract principles to answer the doubter, he need not even quote from Holy Scripture that God hath made of one blood the Negro as well as the white man. He need only point to the African republic. There is his demonstration. And it is here also—here on this platform, in the persons of the esteemed friends who here represent Liberian civilization, living exemplifications of the truth.

And is not all this enough to encourage us to continued efforts to bless the countless millions of the Negro race, and promote the great cause of civilization and Christianity? Let your heads and hearts give the answer.

The resolution was seconded and adopted.

The next speaker was the Rev. Alexander Crummell, (colored,) late Episcopal missionary at Cape Palmas. This gentleman presented the following resolution:

Resolved, that we hail with gratification the evidences of

industrial, moral, and intellectual progress in the Republic of Liberia, and feel assured thereby of the Republic's early and wide participation in the regeneration of the continent of Africa.

He supported the resolution by the following remarks:

I have been requested, sir, by your Secretary, Dr. Pinney, to offer this resolution, and to make a few remarks upon it: and although it is well known, not indeed here, but in the narrow circle where I am acquainted, that I have to differ, upon important points, from the chief supporters of this Society, still I have felt it a duty to comply with his request, and to come here to tell how great a work this Society is doing on the west coast of Africa, that is, in the Republic of Liberia. I shall speak of what I have witnessed with my own eyes; I shall detail the facts which are matters of experience; and I shall mention some of the blessings and advantages of social and political society there, in which I have participated. For, sir, I have been a citizen of the Republic some eight years, and a residence in Africa such a period affords one sufficient experience to speak from. When I went to Liberia my views and purposes were almost entirely missionary in their character, and very much alien from any thing civil or national; but I had not been in the country three days when such was the manliness I saw exhibited, so great was the capacity I saw developed, and so many were the signs of thrift, energy, and national life which showed themselves, that all my governmental indifference at once vanished; aspirations after citizenship and nationality rose in my bosom, and I was impelled to go to a magistrate, take the oath of allegiance, and thus become a citizen of Liberia. And I then decided for myself and for my children, so far as a parent can determine the future of his line, that Liberia should be our country and our home forever. Nor have I repented this election. As denizens of *all* new countries, so we have been called to the trials and some of the sufferings of emigrants; and sickness in my family has caused us to seek restoration in the land of our birth; yet, if it pleases God to open to me my field of labor, I shall soon be wending my way back to my home again.

The resolution in my hand expresses gratification at the signs of industrial, moral, and intellectual progress in Liberia. And this, sir, is the assertion of fact. In every department of life and labor in Liberia there are unmistakable evidences of growth. I feel the assurance to affirm here that in every quarter the most casual observer can perceive strength, confidence, self-reliance, development, increase of wealth, manliness, and greater hardiment of character. A glance at any of the facts indicative of national growth serves to show this. *Take the item of Agriculture.* When I went to Liberia the farming and husbandry of the country pertained chiefly to the home supply. But the case is somewhat different now, and the change, considering the small civilized population, is indeed wonderful. The productive capacity of the republic warrants this assertion. Look at our coffee-fields. It is, indeed, not generally known, but, indeed, I make a *moderate* statement when I say, that our citizens have planted, and have now in full growth, not less than five hundred thousand coffee trees. It is true that we are not telling as much upon the market as we are able to in this particular. Various reasons can be given for this, some arising from the state of the country ; some from the condition and character of the people, especially from the fact that the acquisition principle is latent, reserved, and sluggish in many men in the land. But there are signs that even now serve to show that we are yet to have a large participation in the coffee trade of the world, and this is seen, especially in the interest exhibited in this trade by the citizens of Bassa, and in the important and increasing exports which are annually made from that county.

Look next at the facts relating to our production of sugar. When I landed on the shores of Liberia, eight years ago, not a pound of sugar was exported from the land ; I doubt whether as much as a pound was then made for home consumption. But, sir, since those days life, and energy, and power have been thrown into this branch of industry. The forest has been leveled ; broad fields have been cleared ; and hundreds of acres of sugar-cane have been planted, cut down, manufactured into sugar, and replanted again, and again, and again. Taking the Republic in the aggregate, we have between five and six

hundred acres of land appropriated to the growth of cane. Some of the farmers on the St. Paul's river have thirty acres under cultivation, some forty, some sixty. This year there is unusual activity among the planters. Sugar-making is no longer an experiment among them ; they have put forth their effort and it has succeeded ; the market has welcomed their contribution, and *they have made money*. This stimulant has incited them to nobler efforts, and I have no doubt that some half-dozen men on the St. Paul's will this year enlarge their respective farms to one hundred acres each. At the last grinding season, some of these men manufactured and shipped to foreign ports some thirty thousand pounds of sugar, some forty thousand pounds, and in one instance fifty-five thousand pounds of sugar, with a proportional quantity of molasses and syrup. These facts, with the strong current of industrial interest now flowing in this particular channel, warrant the belief that Liberia bids fair to become one of the greatest sugar-producing countries in the world.

These two staples, that is, sugar and coffee, are the chief staples produced by us, and having referred to them, I need not detain you by any special reference to cocoa, cotton, and other articles which have not, as yet, entered largely into the calculations and efforts of our farmers as sources of gain.

Take the item of Trade. All along the coast and in the interior, from Sherbro river to Cape Lahore, our merchants have set up their trading factories among the natives. This trade is a trade in camwood, ivory, gold, country cloths, and especially in palm oil. In order to carry on this trade our citizens need the service, *coastwise*, of sloops and schooners, and those whose ambition has stretched beyond the home trade, have bought for themselves brigs and barks for foreign trade. And thus the merchants of Liberia are owners of quite a respectable commercial fleet. The number of vessels, small and large, owned by Liberia, and engaged in trade, must be between thirty and forty.

What the correct statement is of exports and imports I am unable to say only proximately. The imports at the single port of Monrovia, for the year 1860, amounted to near one hundred and fifty thousand dollars ; but as there are *five*

other ports in the Republic, and two of them of great importance, that is, with respect to native trade, I have no doubt that our imports exceeded three hundred thousand dollars. I am happy to say that our exports exceed our imports; we are factors and producers over and above our consumption of foreign products; and thus we are enabled to show signs of thrift and progress, and indicate increasing wealth. The report of exports from the port of Monrovia is about one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars for 1860, and I presume that the sum of four hundred thousand dollars is no exaggeration of the amount for the whole republic.

Take next those items which pertain to the best and most abiding interests of man, those which pertain to civilization: I mean schools and religion. Through the provident care of several denominations of Christians in the United States, all our settlements are provided with schools, and opportunity for securing a common education is afforded to a goodly portion of our population. The Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal missions have each their schools in all of our larger towns. In these schools are gathered together, under teachers of, in the main, respectable acquirements, our civilized children. But they are not exclusive. Numbers of native children, servants on the farms and in the families of our citizens, are also received in these schools. The Sunday-schools receive a much larger number of natives and Congoes for instruction, and the churches are oftentimes filled with them. I have seen, in some Sunday-schools, with our own children, thirty, forty, and fifty native children, under instruction in English and the Christian religion. Added to this, are the schools, exclusively for natives, under missionary direction, all which agencies are bringing forward a large class of natives of the soil English-speaking in tongue, and civilized in habits and manners. Some of these already approach our own civilization. Many of them are respectable citizens in our towns and neighborhoods; men who not long since were heathen, but having been brought up in American families, are now civilized men. They live in our towns and villages; they go to our schools; they visit our families; they pay taxes; and they marry among our people. Some of them are teachers; a few have become

ministers of the Gospel. One case of this civilized transformation is worthy of notice. It is the case of a native young man, who was brought up in a mission-school at Bassa; subsequently he was brought to *this* city, and went to the second colored public school in this city, and afterwards returned to Africa. On a recent occasion, a vacancy having occurred in the representation to the Legislature in that county, this young man was pitched upon by the Bassa people as the proper person to be sent. I believe, however, that the purpose of his fellow-citizens was frustrated by some missionary arrangements; but from the way I have heard responsible citizens speak of him, I feel quite certain that the people of Bassa regard Mr. Pitman as one of their foremost men for character and ability.

I am endeavoring to show how in various ways Liberia gives evidences of moral, industrial, and intellectual progress, and I think the statements I have brought before you evince energy and progress among my fellow-citizens; but perhaps a more life-like representation of activity in Liberia may be gathered from a brief account of a recent journey along our coast. I left Cape Palmas, a few weeks ago, on my return to America, and on our journey we stopped at every settlement on the way to the capital. When we reached Sinou we found there the bark E. B. Roye, the property of a most enterprising fellow-citizen, Mr. E. J. Roye, merchant of Monrovia. In a day or two we reached the settlement at Bassa, and there we found a small craft trading, owned by another fellow-citizen. We went to Junk, and there we saw the fine steam saw-mill of Payne and Yates, their yard filled with plank, and a long distance along the banks multitudes of logs, which are furnished them by the enterprising natives there, for their mill. Off from the town we found there, lying in the harbor, two vessels, the property of Payne and Yates, Liberians, loading with lime and plank. We went on to Monrovia, and, as we turned the noble projection which makes Cape Montserrada, we found in the roads *six* vessels and the steamer Seth Grosvenor, all the property of our own citizens, and floating the Liberian flag. We went ashore and entered the streets of our capital; a city regularly planned and gradually filling up with brick and stone edifices. The next morning we were woke up with the early sound of

martial music, and, hastening into the streets, saw a fine body of troops gathered from several settlements, and led by the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury, on their march to the beach to embark for the southern section of the country, to put down a pestilent set of natives, who, for the last three years, have been giving us much trouble and defying our authority.

A few days afterward, I took a journey to the new interior settlement, Careysburg. I sailed up the St. Paul's, and found every where the signs of progress. I had been nigh three years away from Montserrada county; and great was my surprise to see large and extensive fields cleared, and planted with sugar-cane, which, when I went to Palmas, were a dense wilderness; new brick and frame-houses recently erected; brick-kilns at divers places, containing from fifty to one hundred and fifty thousand bricks. Great was my delight, as we sailed up the river, to behold wide-spread sugar-fields; the brick mansions of the farmers, ranged upon the banks of the river; and see in the distance, the curling smoke ascending, and the floating steam from the sugar-mills, at several points, where the grinding of the cane had commenced, and sugar was in the process of making. Stopping a few hours at the farm of an old friend and schoolmate, who plies two noble packets on the St. Paul's; has a large sugar-cane farm; and at the same time is making, this year, one hundred thousand bricks, I mean Mr. Augustus Washington; I started thence, through the wilderness, for Careysburg. After a few hours' travel, we came, first, to a solitary log-house of a new settler; soon after, we reached a group of good, substantial dwellings, forming a little village, surrounded by acres of recently cleared land. After a while we arrived at the neighborhood where large preparations are being made for the interior road. There I saw, at different places, the banks of some four different streams secured by neat, solid masonry of our own laborers, in preparation for the bridges, projected for the cart-road. In two places, fine bridges, planed, mortised, symmetrical, and substantial, had been thrown across these streams. At another spot, I saw a company of twenty odd men, in busy activities, preparing a new bridge, and grading the road; and all

this work was being done by workmen, emigrants from this country, citizens of Liberia, and under the direction of Liberian officers and superintendents. Five hours brought me to Careysburg; and as I ascended the main street to a lofty elevation, I saw, on every side, the town laid out before me, with the precision of a multiplication-table. All around were visible fully two hundred mansions of the emigrants, surrounded by largely cleared patches of vegetables; their humble chapels in elevated positions; a large reserve in the heart of the settlement for a public park; not far in the distance were the larger farms of the settlers, while the air was filled with the cheerful sounds of labor, of conversation, or hilarity; and peace and happiness seemed to rest upon man and beast and nature!

I have presented these incidents to you, sir, as evidence of life and activity in Liberia. They show, I think, that men are alive, in that country, and are moving the arms of industry. There are, you know, sir, incidental, but significant things, in all lands and among all men, which serve to show, more clearly than more marked demonstrations, that society, in its different departments, is instinct with productive energy. So these facts which met me a few weeks ago, in Liberia, evince that an industrial impulse prompts the people of that country. They show, in fine, that the springs of action are at work in our communities, and give the promise of a not distant state of aggrandizement, of greater political importance, of commerce, and wealth, and refinement.

I have been speaking thus far, sir, with reference to that part of the resolution which relates to the industrial, moral, and intellectual progress of Liberia. I wish now to show, in as brief a manner as possible, that as the Republic is growing, in itself; so likewise it is telling upon the interests of the aboriginal population. I have already referred, incidentally, to this topic. I wish, however, to call attention more distinctly to one or two facts which will show more strikingly the work we are doing among our uncivilized kin in Africa. *Our diffusion of the English language illustrates this point.* A mighty number of native children have been brought up in our colonist families and in mission-schools. Many of these, it is true,

on reaching their majority return to country homes ; but they carry with them good English utterance ; in many cases capacity to read and write ; in *all* cases many of the elements of civilization. I have had native boys working for me, who when they wished any article from their distant towns, would write an English note, in as good style as myself ; and yet they dressed and were living in native style. Their habits, civilized necessities, and acquired wants assimilate to ours. Vessels sailing from American ports loaded with provisions, on reaching our coast, find a ready market in native towns, as well as among our civilized settlers. They buy meat, and fish, and sugar, and molasses, as well as cloth, tobacco, and beads. And thus, in these and various other ways, our different settlements are diffusing a civilizing influence among our native population, and gradually bringing them up to our standard of civility. There is also another large class of natives who live among us constantly : the youth who have been apprenticed to our families, have grown up in our midst, and who have been brought, more or less thoroughly, into civilized habits. These form an important and valuable accession to our population. You know, sir, that our population is often set down at fifteen thousand persons ; but this by no means does us justice. *That* is very likely our *emigrant* population : but for every *American* citizen, you may safely put down another, either *native* or *Congo*, who has been trained in our families or schools, and who form in the aggregate, an equal population to our own. They are indeed the *lower crust* of our civilized population ; but we should have the full benefit of their enumeration, and we should be thus reckoned fully at thirty thousand civilized people.

Let me now advert briefly to one more evidence of our influence among the natives, and the regenerating power of our people and polity : *I refer now to the civil and political influence of our government upon the nations around us, especially as it respects their rights, freedom, and civil elevation.*

You know, sir, that slavery is indigenous to the soil of Africa. Indeed, sir, it is indigenous to all soils on the globe, and is the cause of misery and distress wherever it exists. It is thus in Africa. But the hopes of freedom, the aspiration

for liberty, work as strongly in the bosom of the native African, as in any other man on the globe. The servile population of our surrounding tribes, even to the far interior, know where safety can be found from the oppressor. Hence, this class, when they find the yoke intolerable, seek the protection of our flag. Runaway boys and fugitive slaves come to us from the Bassas, the Queah, the Veys, the Deys, and especially the Passahs, who are the hereditary slaves of the interior. All along the banks of the St. Paul's, in the rear of our new settlements, are to be found a heterogeneous compound of people of all these tribes, living in small towns, enjoying the protection of our laws. I remember the case of two boys who escaped the slavery of their tribe, by coming to my own neighborhood; they were pursued by their native master. They were taken before a magistrate, who refused to return them to their master. The ground assumed was, that slavery was not recognized by our laws, and that fugitives from slavery could not be sent back to bondage. Thus, sir, our Republic is already a refuge of the oppressed. Thus, sir, are we demonstrating to the heathen tribes of Africa the highest laws of freedom, and the beneficent operation of Christian government. And thus likewise are we realizing on the soil of Africa, the words of one of your own poets:

"No slave-hunt in our borders, no pirate on our strand,
No fetters in Liberia, no slave upon our land!"

It is these realities, which I have witnessed, experienced, participated in, which has led me to commend the Republic of Liberia to those of my friends in this country, who either from enterprise or the spirit of emigration, feel disposed to look to other lands. For a number of years past, a goodly number of American colored men have left this country, in order to better their fortunes. Some have gone to California, some to Australia; and, after accumulating wealth, returned again to their homes. A like feeling now influences many in these States, save that they are seeking permanent homes abroad. Some are going to Hayti; some have their attention turned to the West Coast of Africa, especially to the Yoruba country, and the locality of Abbeokuta. And this latter class interest me a deal more, I confess, than those who are going to the

West-Indies. And this chiefly because the *need* of Africa—*her need of civilized emigrants*, is great, and because educated free colored men are *the* fit agents to effect the regeneration of Africa. We can not, it is true, make great pretensions; our training and culture have been exceedingly imperfect. We have been deprived of many of our rights in this country. We have been debarred from many of those privileges and prerogatives which develop character into manhood, and mastery, and greatness. Still we have not been divorced from your civilization. We have not been cut off from the lofty ideas and the great principles which are the seeds of your growth and greatness, political, intellectual, and ecclesiastical.

On the contrary, we too have learned clearly and distinctly, the theory of free speech and of constitutional government. We too have participated somewhat in all the vast wealth, both religious and civil, of your Anglo-Saxon literature. We too have learned the advantage, and have risen to the elevation of all those great legal charters which interest men in government, and which make government subserve the best interests and desires of its citizens. And these kindly though incidental providences have placed us in governmental capacity, and in fitness for the prerogatives of government, in advance of many peoples, who in other respects are above us. The freed black man of America is, I feel assured, a superior man, in the points I have mentioned, to the Russian, to the Polander, to the Hungarian, to the Italian. Notwithstanding our trials and burdens, we have been enabled to reach a clearer knowledge of free government than they, and to secure a nobler fitness for its requirements, duties, and guarantees. I speak from the facts which have fallen under my observation, among my brethren in Africa. And hence I feel desirous that those enterprising and Christian men here, who are looking abroad for new homes, and other fields of labor, should join us in Africa, for the regeneration of that continent. My own desire, moreover, is that instead of scattering ourselves thousands of miles apart along the coast, we should rather concentrate our parties and our powers. Of course, I can not say a word in the abstract, against the mission which draws many men, and some of my own personal friends, to Abbeokuta.

But I do regard it a mistake in policy. I have the impression that providence points out all that field to the freed and cultivated men who have been raised up and prepared by the English at Sierra Leone; and who, especially by blood and language, seem to me God's *chosen* messengers to the valley of the Niger and its far interior. And I have the conviction that we of the United States, with our peculiar training, and with our democratic tendencies, will find ourselves out of place, as well as in an uncongenial element, in the strong governments of interior Africa. And therefore I have thought that in every way, it would be far better for men leaving this country for Africa to join their fortunes with us in Liberia. Our training, habits, customs, education, and political experience, have made us—it is not, it is true, a dignified mode of expression, but I have used it in private, and may be pardoned its use here—they have made us “Black Yankees,” and I feel assured that in Liberia, we shall find a more congenial field, better appliances, a government more suitable to our antecedents, better fitted to a youthful nation and an aspiring emigrant population; to achieve *that* which seems to me the master aim of all our colonization to Africa, and the noblest duty of the Republic of Liberia—I mean the evangelization and enlightenment of heathen Africa! But, sir, I fear I tire you, and I close at once.

For three hundred years the European has been traversing the coast of Africa, engaged in trade and barter. But the history of his presence and his influence there, is a history of rapine and murder, and wide-spread devastation to the families and the homes of its rude and simple inhabitants. The whole coast, sir, has been ravaged wherever his footstep has fallen; and he has left little behind him but exaggerated barbarism, and a deeper depth of moral ruin.

Now, sir, we are there: we black men of America; we who have been trained in the severe school of trial and affliction—we who have been sharpened and educated amid the free institutions of this country; and, sir, I pledge you in behalf of that able man, our national chieftain, and all the other leading men of Liberia, that we will endeavor to fulfill the duties which devolve upon men laying the first foundations of new empire; and to meet in a proper manner, the obligations which Divine Providence has brought upon us.

Rev. Theodore Bourne seconded the resolution. He has recently returned from England, where he has been successful in awakening a renewed interest in behalf of Africa. He said :

He was glad to see so large and influential a meeting assembled to promote the welfare of the colored race. Notwithstanding the commotions and convulsions transpiring around us, this Society still pursues its peaceful and philanthropic mission, and the testimony which has been given to-night corroborates the wisdom of the pious and devoted men who first conceived the design of evangelizing Africa by means of its own Christian descendants. As a result of forty years' trial, we find a colored Christian Republic on the shores of Africa, whose undoubted success, and present prosperity and usefulness, demonstrate the capacity and efficiency of the colored race as to self-government and progress, when placed on an untrammelled arena. He spoke of the influence of Liberia upon the slave-trade, and also upon the natives, as fully sustaining the high hopes which have been formed of that Republic. In fact, Liberia had already shown, as a government and nation, an example to all other nations in regard to their recognition of their dependence upon God, and their regard for the Sabbath-day. Some years ago, when the Prince de Joinville visited Monrovia, he entered the harbor upon the Sabbath-day. Upon firing the national salute, the French Admiral received no response from the shore, which of course surprised him. On Monday morning, the President of the Republic, with his staff, paid an official visit to the Prince, and explained to him why no return had been made to his salutation. He said that Liberia was a Christian Republic, and that its citizens generally attended divine worship, and respected the Sabbath. That was the reason of the apparent discourtesy. He had scarcely ceased speaking when the guns of the fort thundered out their response to the French salute of the day before. Those who had assisted in the formation of Liberia might well be gratified that their *protegé* had taken so high a rank in the scale of Christian nations. Such a national manifestation of regard to the honor of God, and the sanctity of his day, must receive the divine blessing. Reference had been made to his having presented the cause of Africa in

England. He was glad to say that the cause of Africa is now receiving great favor in England. The discoveries of Livingstone, Barth, Bowen, and other explorers, have invested the subject with new interest. In the opinion of British philanthropists, and even commercial men, the importance of Africa, in its relation to the cotton trade, had been overlooked too much hitherto. The necessity of another field of cotton supply had been forced upon the attention of the British by the secession of the Cotton States. There was now a universal determination in England to procure supplies from other countries. The great capacity of Central and Western Africa to supply cotton was recognized, and several companies had been formed to stimulate cotton supply. Thus the South will have been the means of diverting the trade by its own act, which has opened the eyes of the British to their peril. In this connection, the importance of Liberia is seen, as it can supply a good staple cotton. Though the important work performed by colonization may not have been seen by them, yet the result of that work, in the establishment of the Republic of Liberia, is now perceived, and that Christian Republic has been favored by the British Government, and its citizens treated with great respect in Great Britain. Several British philanthropists have expressed themselves in favor of Liberia as the place to which intending colored emigrants should chiefly direct their attention. Central Africa is also viewed with much favor by many, and a noble society has been formed in London to promote the emigration of free blacks to Africa. The importance of this subject, in reference to passing events, can scarcely be over-estimated. This Society has, in fact, only been doing a preparatory work, the results are now to be seen. A Christian Republic, planted on the shores of Africa, will perform the same work for that vast continent which the Pilgrim Fathers did for this land. From thence the light of the Gospel will irradiate the benighted tribes of Ethiopia, and the Sun of Righteousness will shine upon them with healing in his wings. The time will come when glad hosannahs shall ascend to the Prince of Peace from every plain and valley, and the sweet echoes shall be repeated from hill-top to mountain, till the whole continent be vocal with praise to the

Redeemer. How glorious will be the spectacle!—how inspiring the reality! when these numerous tribes shall sing the songs of Zion, and long-forgotten and benighted Africa shall chant its deep-toned base in the universal chorus of redeemed mankind; when from all the earth around shall roll up to heaven the ecstatic ascription of: “Hallelujah! for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth.”

In the promotion of this great object, the philanthropists of Great Britain were now joined with those of America; they see the benefits of Christian civilization in Liberia, and are determined to do their part in the work. The heart of Old England is aroused in sympathy with the friends of liberty here. The connection is so intimate between the two countries, that every thing that affects the United States affects them. The blessing of God will rest upon all the efforts to evangelize Africa, for the fiat had gone forth that “Ethiopia should soon stretch out her hands unto God.” We have also the promise of God that that people, “scattered and peeled” as they are, shall be returned to their own land, “a present to the Lord of Hosts.” May God hasten the time when Africa shall come under the dominion of that Saviour “whose right it is to reign.”

The third resolution was read by Hon. James W. Beekman, as follows:

Resolved, that the present convulsions of our country compel us to consider how we can best prepare Africa for the vast numbers of her descendants who will soon look thither as to *the promised land*.

Mr. Beekman referred to the concurrence of the development of the capability of interior and central Africa for the production of cotton, and the agitation of our country, which seems to make sure a rapid increase of emigrants from our colored population to Africa, to develop those capabilities, and the crisis of our country, by which the great source of cotton supply for the manufactures of England is cut off for a time, and argued that such coincidences demonstrated a great movement of Providence, favoring colonization and the self-elevation of Africa and the African races. The benediction

was pronounced by Rev. Alexander Crummell, before which the audience were informed by Rev. Mr. Orcott, that copies of a valuable pamphlet, "On the Relations and Duties of Free Colored Men in America to Africa," written by Mr. Crummell, were to be obtained at the table.

On motion of the Corresponding Secretary, made in accordance with the report of a Nominating Committee, the officers of the last year were reelected to serve for the present year.*

The meeting was dismissed with benediction, by Rev. J. Orcott.

The second speaker, Rev. Alexander Crummell, excited much interest, and made a most happy impression, while bearing testimony to the progress of Liberia in agriculture, commerce, and intelligence, and to his own surprise and gratification at the condition of his people on his first arrival in Liberia. Mr. Crummell belongs to the Episcopal mission in Cape Palmas, and has recently arrived in the United States on a visit to his friends. He has been a resident in Liberia for eight years. He was educated in Mulberry street school, in this city, and was for some time Rector of St. Philip's Church. He went to England to obtain some aid for that church, and while there, became acquainted with President Roberts, who was in London on official business. The friends of the African cause prevailed on Mr. Crummell to complete his education at Cambridge, which he did, and then went to Africa, and became a member of the mission under Bishop Payne. He is a man of excellent abilities.

* See their names on the second page.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

MAY 9, 1861.

IN common with other benevolent Societies, the Colonization Society has felt the hindering influences of the political excitement which, both before the Presidential election and subsequently, with constantly augmenting power, has absorbed the public attention. Diminished income and emigration have been the result.

In the report of 1860, the Board made the following statement as to its financial condition :

“The Board, in anticipation of the receipt of some legacies, determined to build a small steamer, to unite in more speedy and frequent intercourse the various settlements along the Liberia coast.

“The original design was to limit its cost to \$10,000 ; and as this sum was expected from the estate of Seth Grosvenor, Esq., formerly of this city, the steamer was to bear his name.

“In the progress of completing the vessel, and sending her across the ocean, the sum originally contemplated was doubled, and as the legacy was paid, to a large extent, in bonds and mortgages, there has been a necessity of going in debt to some extent, and to obtain money on loan. This, we confidently expect, will be met from sources of income entirely reliable, eventually ; yet, for the present, the Society is encumbered with debt. It is a great satisfaction to the Board that this attempt has so far progressed, that the little steamer is now on her voyage to Liberia. Let us heartily beseech him who controls the winds and the waves, to so order in his providence that she may safely cross the Atlantic, and do her beneficent work for the welfare of Africa.”

The mortgages therein referred to consisted of a small one in Buffalo, falling due in annual installments, which installments, with interest, have been promptly met; and a larger one of nearly \$7000, on house and lot No. 24 First place, Brooklyn, on which, to the present time, we have been paid neither principal nor interest. This failure has resulted from no negligence of this Board. Payment of the mortgage was requested of Mr. Pike immediately after it came into the possession of this Society from the execution of the will of the late Mr. Seth Grosvenor. Assurances were given by him from time to time, that at an early day he would make arrangements to pay off the mortgage, or get it transferred. After waiting with patience for several months, and failing to obtain any settlement, the mortgage was placed in the hands of Gen. Frederick E. Mather, for foreclosure, late in 1859. By delays of the courts, the process is not yet completed. A decree of the court was obtained to sell the property, and the Treasurer of this Society attended the sale, to protect its interests, and bid it in. On examination at the Tax-office, arrears of taxes were found extending back several years, with assessments and costs of court, all of which had to be liquidated by the Treasurer before a deed could be obtained—requiring the outlay of nearly \$1000.

But even after this outlay, the courts have failed to make a delivery of the property, and the present possessor has appealed against the order for a writ of assistance, and thus debarred us from possession.

Having thus not only failed to realize the principal and interest due on that mortgage, but in the attempt been required to make large payments, that source of the income on which we relied has not proved available. The Board have no ground to doubt that ultimate success will crown their efforts to enforce the Society's claim, and realize in cash the legacy of Mr. Grosvenor.

The debt therefore remains upon the Society, and the attempt to secure the mortgage, and the necessity of meeting the interest on the loans, have, with the diminished income from church collections, kept the treasury overdrawn throughout the year, and restricted efforts to urge forward emigration.

Notwithstanding the inconvenience of carrying a debt so un-

expectedly large, the Board of Managers have found compensation in the manifestly beneficial results to Liberia of the possession of the steamer.

At our last anniversary, this steamer had just left the harbor of New-York on her voyage to Liberia. She made a safe and successful passage.

Under the command of Capt Frederick Reimer, who had previously had experience in taking small steamers to Cuba and the West-Indies, the *Seth Grosvenor* reached Bermuda in six days; thence, after re-coaling, to the Cape Verd Islands she had a passage of twenty-four days; and thence, again re-coaling, to Monrovia, Liberia, in nine days.

The steamer has since then been running as a passenger and freight-boat on the coast of Liberia, and though small, has steadily grown in public favor. A contract for carrying the mails, and aiding in enforcing the revenue laws, was made with the Liberian Government for the year 1861, at \$3000 per annum; and the extra services have been paid for by the Government when she has been employed to watch the coast against slavers, or to take troops to points where they were needed to settle the strifes of native tribes.

On her first arrival, some difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient fuel; but a little time and effort soon remedied this difficulty, and at the date of our latest advices, she was giving her owners and the public satisfaction.

The assistant engineer, Horace Hawley, (colored,) at the expiration of his contract for six months' service, returned to the United States in the bark *Mendi*. He was so much pleased with Africa, as to be at this time in negotiation to go to Lagos in the employ of English capitalists.

The chief-engineer, Andrew Ryers, (colored,) contracted to remain a year, and was faithfully fulfilling his contract when last heard from.

As he may desire to return, the owners of the steamer have taken with them in the bark *Edward* a highly recommended engineer, George Brown, under a contract for service for one year after his arrival in Liberia. It is gratifying to know that among our free colored population, at this first call for engineers in Liberia, three men so competent and of such sober habits have been found willing to offer their services.

EMIGRANTS.

At our last anniversary meeting, notice was taken of the then recent departure of the Mendi, from this port, with eight emigrants, and the colonization packet-ship M. C. Stevens, from Southern ports, with two hundred and twenty-eight.

In the month of August, Mr. Vonbebbber, recommended as a Methodist preacher in good standing, was aided to a support after his arrival, he finding employment as a nurse of the recaptured Africans, in one of the vessels chartered by the American Colonization Society, for the purpose of taking them from Key West to Liberia.

On the 1st of November, the packet-ship M. C. Stevens sailed from Baltimore on her ninth voyage, with eighty emigrants and a full freight, consisting in part of goods ordered by Liberians, but chiefly supplies for the thousands of native Africans which had been landed in Liberia by order of the United States government.

On her return from this ninth voyage, April 8th, not over forty emigrants offered to go in her, and there being little freight, the Executive Committee decided to defer her tenth voyage till the autumn, and meantime let her be employed on charter-parties.

The firm of Johnson, Turpin & Dunbar, Liberian merchants, having chartered the bark Edward to sail from this port April, 1861, the New-York State Colonization Society provided for the passage of seven emigrants, all of them of this city and Williamsburgh.

Peter W. Downing, one of these, accompanied by his wife, broke away from many obstacles, and if his life is spared, may be the pioneer of others who, like him, sigh for a better field for self-elevation than is offered to them in the United States. He will have many desires for his success.

There has, it thus appears, been a smaller emigration in 1860 than for many previous years. This is due mainly to the peculiar political condition of the nation. It has, in a measure, however, resulted from the sickness and death of some prominent emigrants, and from the fear of danger arising from the landing in Liberia of nearly four thousand barbarous recap-

tured Africans. So great an element of ignorance and heathen vice excited apprehension of danger, and easily destroyed thoughts of emigration not firmly rooted. Perhaps another hindrance of emigration to Liberia arose from the diversion to Hayti. President Geffrard has, with liberality and energy, sought to benefit his nation by securing immigration to it of the free colored people of the United States; and during the year, several hundred have gone there, at first, from New-Orleans, and subsequently from the North. On the first and second of this month, the British brig *Madeira*, and schooner *Usher*, sailed from New-Haven with one hundred and sixty passengers. While emigration has been small, the disposition to emigrate has been more generally manifested than ever before. Nor can we doubt that one result of our present political convulsions will be a rapid increase of this disposition for the future. The good to Africa by communities like Liberia, and the mitigation of evils in our own land, so strongly recommend our scheme that, eventually, it must obtain universal favor, and passing from the feeble condition of a mere voluntary benevolence, become an acknowledged instrument to accomplish great governmental policies.

CAPTURED AFRICANS.

The year in review has been marked by the capture of seven slavers, having on board, when captured, 4275 Africans, chiefly Congoes and young boys. Before their arrival in Africa, 591 died, and but 3684 were actually landed in Liberia, many of whom were in the last stages of disease, and died soon after landing. The government of the United States entered into a contract with the American Colonization Society, to pay \$100 per annum for their care for one year after landing, in quarterly installments of \$25 each quarter for as many as were living at the commencement of each quarter. The agent of the government, before being advised of these contracts had, of necessity, to assume the care of them, and render his accounts to the government. The government and people of Liberia, feeling aggrieved at this entire ignoring of their rights and interests, remonstrated, and claimed that if

these people were to remain in Liberia, and become a part of her population, the care and disposition of them should be at once confided to that government, and the money appropriated by the United States government so used as to provide for their training for several years, until so educated as to be fitted for the privileges and duties of Liberia citizenship.

The subject was brought to the attention of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, which was convened in special meeting in October, to consider communications from President Benson, and with entire unanimity they yielded to the claims of Liberia, and having commissioned Dr. James Hall, of Baltimore, to arrange the details of the measure, resolved to commit to the Liberia government the care and control of all re-captives landed there.

The addition of so large an element of ignorant heathenism to so small a community, has excited many fears of disastrous results; but judging from conduct and rapid progress in civilization of the Pons and Echo people landed in former years, we may confidently predict that the civilizing influences of Liberia will triumph, and that a valuable addition to the population will be the final result of what at first seemed a great peril.

INCOME.

The Treasurer's Report shows that the income of the Society has been much smaller than usual. The diminution is chiefly from legacies and church collections. The Board regret to report that other objects of benevolence, chiefly denominational, have been suffered to crowd out the Colonization Society from the place it once held on the benevolent list of the churches.

Surely no people have a stronger claim for our sympathy and aid than the African, to whom as a nation we are so historically related; nor has any other plan for their benefit been more abundantly successful than colonization.

Indeed, as we look back over forty years of our national history, almost the only point of review of our relations to them which gives unalloyed satisfaction is that of colonization. Had adequate aid been extended to this Society, perhaps the vast sacrifice of treasure and blood now making might have been averted.

The Board have, of necessity, been obliged to acquiesce in the action of the churches, and only refer to it to explain their apparent inaction, and to express the hope that at an early day the Society will be restored to a position of greater favor than heretofore.

EDUCATION.

The Board have continued to support in a course of education a number of children in the Liberia schools. They have also aided one of their former Liberia scholars to complete a regular course of law studies in the office of Messrs. Rice & Nelson, at Worcester, Massachusetts, from whom he received a certificate highly eulogistic of thoroughness and competency in his profession. The young man referred to, William M. Davis, has lately returned to Liberia in the bark *Edward*, and we confidently hope that, like other beneficiaries of the Bloomfield Education Fund, he will justify the wisdom and goodness which provided such a source of perpetual usefulness to Africa.

THE COLLEGE.

It is understood that all hindrances to the progress of the Liberia College-building have been removed, and that every effort would be made to complete it during the dry season, ending in April, 1861.

By the final decision of the Court of Appeals, the liberal bequest of \$50,000, intended by our former President, Anson G. Phelps, Sr., to aid in the endowment of this Liberia College, has been declared invalid, because no definite time was limited in which the \$100,000 was to be secured, and no permanent trustees named to receive the bequest and administer it. It is most gratifying to believe that the noble intentions of the testator, thus defeated for lack of technical precision, will be held sacred by his children, and that if the College progresses, and secures the proposed endowment, his liberal intentions will be realized by the institution.

This hope, and the prospect of a speedy commencement of the College classes, should animate all who value education to coöperate in completing the endowment.

As intimately related to this subject, it may be allowed us

to refer to the actual receipt, for the purpose of education in Africa, by a benevolent association in this city, of over \$150,000 from the estate of a former friend of Colonization, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Charles Avery, Esq.

LIBERIA.

The affairs of the Republic of Liberia have been successfully conducted, and had eminent prosperity during the year in review.

At our last anniversary, reference was made to the energetic efforts of President Benson to settle the petty but bitter feuds of some native chiefs in the north-western portion of Liberia. The attempt was entirely successful, and peace and safety have resulted through a region afflicted by wars for many previous years.

A more recent difficulty had existed for two years in the south-eastern portion of Liberia, near Cape Palmas, among a portion of the Niffou tribe and their weaker neighbors.

After repeated messages and remonstrances from President Benson had failed to correct the evil, he felt compelled in February to use the military power of the Republic to bring the refractory chiefs to obedience. Having, by the use of the steamer Seth Grosvenor, transferred one hundred Liberian volunteers to the point of difficulty, a few days sufficed to bring them to terms, and at the date of our last advices all were at peace.

The progress of agricultural operations has been encouraging. This Society, having in previous years aided Mr. Jesse Sharp and Judge More to obtain small sugar-mills, by advancing the money for a limited time, have been gratified by their attention to meet its just claims. Honorable mention may especially be made of Mr. Sharp, from whom they have received, in three consignments from his little farm, over seventy barrels of syrup, to be sold and avails applied to pay for his mill. Samples of cotton have been sent to us from Messurado and Bassa counties, which are pronounced by brokers equal to New-Orleans good middling, and worth, in Liverpool, fourteen cents per pound.

The great demand for cotton, and the higher prices which

our national troubles will cause, may develop in Liberia, as well as other portions of Africa, increased attention to its culture, and thus a new source of wealth be developed.

COMMERCE.

The exports of Liberia have been rapidly increasing for two or three years past. The tendency is to Europe instead of America, as offering a better market and more honorable intercourse. It is repelled from the United States by the refusal of our Government to recognize them as a nation, and by the burden laid by our laws upon their ships. We regret to state that under the exasperation caused by this policy, Liberia has so far retaliated as to enact a law like our own, making discrimination against vessels and goods from countries with which they have no treaties, and thus subjecting American traders to burdens not laid upon English and French vessels. It is hoped that the time is near by when the cause of such legislation will be removed, and the United States will extend to the colored people, who, at her own invitation, have set up a government on the barbarous shore of Africa, a friendly recognition and commercial treaty. If the negro is a man, we should recognize his humanity, and treat him accordingly, and thus render his nationality honorable and attractive.

MISSIONS IN AFRICA.

The year has been one of more than usual progress, and revivals of religion have occurred in several churches in Liberia, and conversions more than usually interesting from among the natives have occurred at Corisco, Gaboon, and Port Natal. The mission which went out a year ago to the Makololo from the Cape of Good Hope, met with disastrous loss, and but one or two of a large company survived to return. The African climate at first was charged with this great mortality, but it is now feared, and by many believed, that the missionaries were poisoned, that the chief might secure their property. Dr. Livingstone, who arrived with his Makololo soon after these disasters, will doubtless learn and report the truth in this case. Such trials of our faith and courage are not infrequent in this

great work, and will serve only to increased prudence in subsequent efforts.

MORTALITY.

Co-laborers, whose time and talents have been zealously devoted to the Colonization work, have finished up their work during the past year, both in Africa and our own country. In Liberia, the deaths of Geo. L. Seymour, Anthony D. Williams, and John Hanson, have been felt as a heavy public loss. Their lives of Christian integrity have reflected honor upon the Republic and on their race; and as they were highly honored in their lives, they were deeply mourned at their death. In the United States, the names of Joseph Gales, Sr., of Washington City; Rev. Robert S. Finlay, formerly of New-Jersey; Rev. Hugh McMillan, of Xenia, Ohio, are on the list of departed friends, from whom a life-long support had been received by this Society. All of these died bearing testimony to their confidence in the value of the enterprise.

Admonished by their departure, we continue their labors with renewed diligence, till the same voice shall bid us to rest.

**Balance-Sheet of Treasurer of New-York State Colonization Society,
March 31, 1861.**

GENERAL FUND.

Dr.		Cr.
Balance of Cash on hand, March 31,		To Expenses of Colonization Journal, \$506 79
1860,.....	\$468 18	General Expenses,..... 4,576 41
Bonds, Seth Grosvenor estate,.....	7,891 75	Emigrant Expenses,..... 810 53
From Agencies,.....	2,184 06	Interest on money borrowed,..... 937 55
“ Church collections,.....	1,181 88	Steamer, Seth Grosvenor,..... 6,880 92
“ Legacies,.....	172 03	Mortgage, (Seth Grosvenor,)
“ Donations,.....	1,499 66	taxes and expenses,..... \$757 60
“ Bills payable, (for money bor-		Less interest on Buffalo
rowed,).....	8,649 09	bond,..... 51 96 735 64
“ Education Fund, (div. and int.)	2,528 26	Balance, cash on hand,..... 725 57
“ Collegiate Fund, (div'd).....	3,000 00	Bonds, Seth Grosvenor estate,
“ Miscellaneous Fund — Sale of		Brooklyn,..... 6,620 00
Syrup, from Liberia,.....	441 40	Do. Buffalo,..... 617 40 7,237 40
	<u>\$22,410 81</u>	
		<u>\$22,410 81</u>

INCOME OF EDUCATION FUND.

1860, March 31.		
Balance of last account,.....	858 73	Paid for educating young men, for
1861, March 31.		twelve months,..... \$955 65
Interest and dividends for		Balance,..... 2,528 26
twelve months,.....	\$1,507 05	
Add. from legacy of late Mr.		
J. Bloomfield, Rome,.....	\$18 13 2,625 15	
	<u>\$3,478 91</u>	
		<u>\$3,478 91</u>

COLLEGIATE FUND.

250 Shares Central Railroad, par	
value \$100,.....	\$25,000 00
Dividends received—\$1500 received in	
1859, and \$1500 in 1860,.....	3,000 00
	<u>\$28,000 00</u>

CALEB SWAN, Treasurer.

E. E. New-York, March 31, 1861.

The undersigned, Auditing Committee, have examined the foregoing account, and find the vouchers for same correct, and the balances accurately stated.

JOS. B. COLLINS, } Committee.
ISAAC T. SMITH, }

New-York, May 7, 1861.

THIRTIETH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society,

New-York, May 6th, 1862.

OFFICE, ROOM 27, (Second Floor,) BIBLE HOUSE,

COR. OF ASTOR PLACE AND THIRD AVENUE.

New-York :

JOHN A. GRAY, PRINTER, STEREOTYPYER, AND BINDER,
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
CORNER OF FRANKFORT AND JACOB STREETS.

1862.

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CORNER OF FRANKFORT AND JACOB STREETS.

1862.

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Officers of the New-York State Colonization Society,

Elected May 8th, 1862.

President.

REV. THOMAS DE WITT, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.

WM. E. DODGE, Esq.,
Rev. G. SPRING, D.D.,
Rev. S. H. TYNG, D.D., New-York,
JAS. BOORMAN, Esq., New-York,
ABRAHAM VAN NEST, Esq., New-York,
Hon. R. H. WALWORTH, Saratoga,
Hon. D. S. GREGORY, New-Jersey,
W. P. VAN RENSSELAER, Westchester,
HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., New-York,
Hon. WASH. HUNT, Lockport,
Hon. HAMILTON FISH, New-York,
THOMAS G. TALMADGE, Brooklyn,

Gov. E. D. MORGAN, Albany,
JAMES LENOX, New-York.
Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER,
WM. DOUGLASS, Esq.,
Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOTE, Geneva,
Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D.D., New-York,
HERMAN CAMP, Esq., Trumansburgh,
Hon. J. B. SKINNER, Wyoming,
Rev. B. I. HAIGHT, D.D., New-York,
Rt. Rev. H. POTTER, D.D., New-York,
Rt. Rev. E. S. JAMES, D.D., New-York,
MOSES ALLEN, Esq., New-York,

Corresponding Secretary.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, New-York.

Recording Secretary.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, New-York.

Treasurer.

CALEB SWAN, Esq., New-York.

Board of Managers.

FRANCIS HALL, Esq.,
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Esq.,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq.,
W. B. WEDGEWOOD, Esq.,
Rev. S. D. DENNISON,
S. A. SCHIEFFELIN, Esq.,
ISAAC T. SMITH, Esq.,
Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
THOMAS DAVENPORT, Esq.,
Rev. D. B. COE, D.D.,
JAMES STOKES, Esq.,
C. W. FIELD, Esq.,
G. P. DISOSWAY, Esq.,
Rev. J. N. McLEOD, D.D.,

H. J. BAKER, Esq.,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD, Esq.,
D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq.,
LEBBEUS B. WARD, Esq.,
ANSON G. STOKES, Esq.,
WM. TRACY, Esq.,
A. MERWIN, Esq.,
Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER,
SIDNEY E. MORSE,
Rev. F. S. COOK,
ROBT. M. HARTLEY,
Rev. JOHN LOWRIE,
JAMES WARREN, M.D.
ABNER S. ELY.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE Thirtieth Annual Meeting of the New-York State Colonization Society was held at Irving Hall, in the city of New-York, Thursday evening, May 8th, 1862.

In the absence of the President, on motion, Rev. Thomas De Witt, D.D., Vice-President, took the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. John N. Wyckoff, D.D.

The abstracts of the Annual Report and the Treasurer's Report were read by the Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. B. Pinney.

The Corresponding Secretary stated that he had letters from Rev. John Seys, and from President Benson, who had been invited to be present and make addresses, but were unable to attend—which he would not read.

The Rev. Dr. Rice, who had been announced as a speaker, was not in the house to speak.

The President introduced the Rev. Dr. Tyng, who, after a few playful remarks about the suddenness of the call to precede Dr. Rice, addressed the audience in a most effective speech of one hour.

Long before the close of the address the large hall was well filled by an audience in full sympathy with the speaker.

Addresses were also made by Wm. E. Dodge, Esq., and Wm. Tracy. The Anniversary Meeting closed with a benediction by the Chairman, Rev. Dr. De Witt.

The Society then held a meeting for the transaction of busi-

ness, Dr. De Witt in the chair. Nominations were made to fill the places made vacant by death or by removal, when, on motion, officers were chosen for the ensuing year.

On motion, the following resolutions were passed unanimously :

Resolved, That while gratefully acknowledging the Divine goodness in the successes and favorable events of the year, we bow in silent submission to the same sovereign will which has removed from us, by death, so many of the friends and supporters of our cause, their memory shall be cherished.

Resolved, That we acknowledge our gratitude to President Lincoln, and to the Senate of the United States, for the measures already taken toward a recognition of the Republic of Liberia, and express our earnest hope that diplomatic relations will be speedily consummated.

Resolved, That the commerce between this country and Liberia, irrespective of any moral or philanthropic considerations, should induce our government at once to recognize Liberia as one of the family of nations, and to establish commercial relations with her.

Resolved, That we regard the appropriation of \$100,000, by the Act of Congress, to encourage and aid voluntary emigration of the free colored population of the District of Columbia, as an act of justice to them, and of good National policy, and that a like appropriation ought to be made in favor of the whole free colored population of this country.

Resolved, That the horrors of the African slave-trade are such as to demand the most determined efforts for its extirpation, and that the recent efficient enforcement of our laws pronouncing it piracy, and the treaty just formed with Great Britain to protect our flag from abuse, are accepted by us gladly as pledges that it will no longer be the scourge of Africa, or a peril to the Republic of Liberia.

Resolved, That, as Christians and philanthropists, we regard with deep interest and gratification the evangelical and educational institutions which have been established in Liberia, and believe them among the agencies which, by the blessing of Divine Providence, will cause Ethiopia to stretch forth her hands to the living God.

Resolved, That to aid a thorough education among the people of Liberia, endowments of scholarships in the Liberia College are urgently needed, and this Society will thankfully receive, and faithfully apply, gifts intrusted to it for that object.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

MAY 6, 1862.

EMIGRATION to Liberia for the year past has been very small. The commotions of the whole country have unsettled and bewildered men as to plans for the future.

The establishment, in the city of New-York, of a Bureau of Emigration by the Haitien Government, with ample funds at command, aided by the employment of the press, and numerous traveling agents to look up emigrants, attracted the attention of many colored men to Haiti, and more than one thousand emigrated there, thus doubtless drawing some away from Liberia.

The Government of Liberia has profited by the example of Haiti, and commissioned three of her citizens to invite emigration to her rich lands.

The few emigrants of the year have taken passage in vessels engaged in the African trade, and in small companies. The total number was forty-eight for the year, in the following order :

By bark Terressa Bandall, from Baltimore, July 27,.....	1
“ “ Justice Story, “ Boston, August 10,.....	1
“ brig John H. Jones, “ New-York, Nov. 7,.....	42
“ bark Greyhound, “ “ Dec. 28,.....	4

Among them were several who give promise, if their lives and health are spared, of much future usefulness. A few men

of the right stamp are sometimes of more value than a multitude of an inferior class. With the emigrants several Liberian citizens, who had visited the United States on business or for their health, returned.

FUNDS.

The national troubles, while always directing the public attention to the colored race among us, have so held all minds in suspense, between hope and apprehension, as in a great measure to paralyze efforts for raising funds. The calls upon the public for relief to the families of our soldiers, and for the relief of the sick and wounded of the army; the increased burden for our Missionary and Bible and Tract Societies, cast upon the churches of the loyal States by the entire cutting off of all aid from the seceded States; the heavy tariff and anticipated taxes for the support of the war; the general wreck of a large portion of our business firms; the prostration of business and cutting off of incomes, would readily explain a diminished income.

Enough has been received, however, to meet current expenses, and send out to Liberia all the emigrants who have been ready to go forth. By reference to the Treasurer's account, it will be seen that the total amount in the Treasury has been \$18,827.72. Of this, from donations and agencies, \$3366; church collections, \$1073.23; legacies, \$4918.14; collections by agents, \$2659.76; miscellaneous, \$6085.32.

A large proportion of the legacies was from the Executor of our former President, Anson G. Phelps, Sen. We have no reason to doubt but that a much larger income could have been secured, had emigrants in larger number applied for aid to settle in Liberia, or had it seemed proper under all the circumstances, to make more strenuous efforts.

The past and present afford abundant evidence that whenever, and just as fast as the descendants of Africa among us resolve to emigrate to Liberia voluntarily, there will be adequate means found to do the work. Not one will need to stay for lack of means. If private beneficence is not sufficient, a nation's purse will be opened.

RECAPTURED AFRICANS.

The independent existence of the Republic of Liberia, made independent in 1847, at the instance and suggestion of the American Colonization Society, which had planted the feeble colony but twenty-five years before, carried with it, of necessity, all the rights with all the responsibilities of self-control.

Hence we need not wonder that the Senate of Liberia, at its session in 1848, which was held to ratify the Articles of Agreement formed by her Commissioners with the parent societies, to settle their subsequent relations and rights, demurred to Article IV., which gave to another nation an unlimited and unconditional right to land recaptured Africans within her territory, and proposed a modification reserving to itself the right of being consulted and treated with.

When, in 1858, the recaptives from the ship *Echo* were landed in Liberia, under an agreement between the American Colonization Society and the United States, without any consultation with the Liberia authorities, there was at once an infraction of what they deemed a contract, and held to be a right essential to their safety. It was with difficulty that legislation to prohibit the landing of any more recaptives was prevented.

When, in 1860, seven vessels were captured, and 3680 heathen slaves were landed in the same way, the patience of Liberia was exhausted, and a demand made that her sovereign rights of self-defense should be respected.

At a special meeting, held in October, 1860, by the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, to consider these demands, after a full consultation, the 4th Article of the agreement made between the Commissioners of the Republic and the American Colonization Society in 1848, as modified by the Senate of Liberia, was formally ratified, and a series of resolutions passed, placing the recaptives and the funds appropriated by the United States Government in the absolute control of the Republic of Liberia.

The Commissioner, Dr. James Hall, sent out to form a contract with Liberia for this transfer, fulfilled his task without any difficulty, to the satisfaction of Liberia, and in such a way

as to secure the unanimous ratification of it by the Directors of the American Colonization Society, at their meeting, January, 1862.

Under this contract the recaptives then on hand were passed over by the Agent of the American Colonization Society, in January, 1861, to the authorities of Liberia, who, having been kept destitute of funds for six months afterward by the non-receipt of authority from Washington to draw for money, were not able to construct the building which they had proposed for the education of the young Africans, and were compelled to scatter them among those colonists who, just in proportion to their poverty and unfitness, were clamorous to get them in their care and receive the allowance for their board.

There has been but one slave-ship captured during the past year by the American cruisers. This was the ship *Nightingale*, captured by the *Saratoga*, near the Congo River, April 25th, 1861, having on board 900, mostly boys. These poor victims of heartless cupidity, seem to have been in a state of extreme feebleness when they were put on the ship, and death rapidly carried them away. During the twelve days occupied in sailing to Monrovia, one hundred and forty died, and the remainder were landed scarcely alive. The mortality continued for several weeks, but a large number survived and are doing well. The landing of nearly five thousand recaptives in Liberia within twelve months, and their comfortable support, without causing a scarcity or increased price for the native grown food, is not only satisfactory in itself, but especially so as demonstrating the capacity of that country to receive emigrants by thousands, as rapidly as America may be able to furnish them.

The plan of President Benson for the care and education of the large number of recaptives taken from slave-ships, was to erect in every county, on a farm of five hundred acres, the needful large buildings to accommodate several hundred in each, and have them under a system of self-support, kept for several years, with instructors to teach them to read and learn them trades and agriculture.

Not receiving any funds from the United States Govern-

ment, or the American Colonization Society, or any authority to draw for funds, until June 22d, 1861, and then only for enough to defray expenses already incurred, the President found himself unable to carry his plan into execution, and under the necessity of apprenticing them for a year after they were landed, among the farmers and citizens.

It is very gratifying to learn that these apprentices have shown great aptitude for civilization, and are rapidly being incorporated into the community as most useful laborers.

An anonymous correspondent of a New-York paper, made some vague and improbable allegations of neglect on the part of President Benson, to care for the recaptives landed from the ship *Nightingale*, but a public meeting was convened at Monrovia, to offer said correspondent an opportunity to justify his course, and he was silent, while the immense majority present pronounced him the calumniator of Liberia, and in September the Rev. John Seys, United States Agent, certified, in a public document, that the contract for their care had been faithfully fulfilled.

We have reason in this matter, as on so many other occasions, to rejoice at the success with which the people and government of Liberia acquit themselves in difficult positions. When tried, they are not found wanting.

The decided measures now taken to stop the slave-trade by a treaty between the United States and England, for mutual search, the dreadful fate of Captain Gordon, executed for piracy committed in that illegal traffic, and the growing indignation of the world at this continued outrage on humanity, render it improbable that many more will be captured and added to the Liberian population, so that apprehension of danger from their excessive numbers may be banished.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

The education of any community is the test of its advancement in civilization, and the index of its future progress. To subject any people to receive their education in a community, and from teachers and books, ever making them feel their inferiority, must depress and discourage. To leave any community destitute of men of thorough mental training, adequate to

write its history, form and mold its books of instruction, so as to meet its special mental and moral wants, is, of necessity, to make it weakly and dependent in matters pertaining to its most essential interests. Had England been without its Oxford and Cambridge, or Scotland without its Edinburgh, or Massachusetts without its Harvard, or Connecticut without its Yale, how different their history !

It is, therefore, with no ordinary pleasure that we announce the inauguration of a college, in Liberia, during the year now in review.

□ All impediments being removed, the buildings, previously well advanced, were pressed forward urgently through the year 1861, to completion.

The Trustees selected as Professors, three citizens of Liberia, thoroughly acclimated, in the vigor of life, and with special adaptation to their positions.

Hon. Joseph Jenkins Roberts, formerly President of Liberia, was appointed President of the College, and Professor of International Law.

Rev. Edward W. Blyden, Principal of the Alexander High School, at Monrovia, was appointed Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages, in which his attainments are remarkable ; and Rev. Alexander Crummell, for years an efficient missionary in Liberia, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was chosen Professor of Literature.

On the 23d of January, 1862, according to previous announcement, the College was organized, and Professors Roberts and Blyden were inaugurated. Professor Crummell has been occupied in efforts, in the United States, to secure a library for the College.

□ The Manager of the New-York State Colonization Society did not hesitate to assume the care of providing for one of the Professors, enabled to do so by the endowment so generously provided by Joseph Fulton, Esq., late of Vienna, Ontario county.

The transference of Professor Blyden from the Alexander High School to the College, enabled the Presbyterian Foreign Missionary Society to relieve itself temporarily of that drain upon its resources, somewhat straitened by the disturbed condition of our country, by giving up the school. While this is

much to be regretted, it enables the Board of Managers of this Society to place some young men, seeking a collegiate education, on the endowments held by us from the Bloomfield Estate, and thus meet, to some extent, what will be an imperative need in a community like that of Liberia, composed chiefly of new settlers, in a new country, without accumulated wealth.

The opening of this College marks a new era in the progress of the Colonization Society's benign work. It is, however, but begun, and will need the fostering care and support of the friends of African enlightenment for its increased usefulness.

Perhaps in no more certain way can perennial blessings be assured to the race in Africa, than by the adequate endowment of Professorships and Scholarships in this College. It is understood that, for reasons deemed adequate, the actual working of the College classes has been deferred for another year, and that the Professors, meantime, in the United States and England, will exert their influence to render its machinery and resources more perfect.

The semi-annual dividends from the Bloomfield and Fulton invested funds, for education, have been received regularly.

The Alexander High School, in which several young men were aided from our education funds, continued its courses of studies, (during the temporary visit of its Principal, Rev. Edward W. Blyden, to this country for his health,) under a young man formerly a pupil in it, aided by us.

When Mr. Blyden accepted the professorship in the Liberia College, it became a question whether the Presbyterian Missionary Board would longer continue the Alexander High School, and as several of the scholars, supported from the Bloomfield Fund, were prepared to enter the College as Freshmen, the Board of Managers passed a resolution to continue aid to such as should commence a college course. We rejoice to know that the Alexander High School will probably be removed to some interior location, and continued, and thus the noble work so well begun, and whose fruits so abundantly appear, may be extended and perpetuated.

On the part of some there has always been an objection to

the present location of the College, on the rocky site at Cape Messurado. Especially was it felt to be unwise, as forbidding profitable labor on the part of young men destitute of money, and who yet desired to get a college education. For this purpose an interior elevation, with a farm of one or two hundred acres, it seemed to them would meet their needs much better than the one now occupied.

This being now impossible, the question will be forced on us, How shall the poor young men of Liberia be supported while pursuing a college course? Not by self-labor, for they have no field; not by the help of parents, for few are yet able to bear the expense; not by education societies formed in Liberia for their aid, for the community is yet too feeble for such an effort. To the friends of education in the United States and Great Britain only can we look for the adequate means. This conclusion justifies us in an urgent appeal to the wealthy, to endow scholarships, for a permanent income for this purpose.

Such an appeal we would now make. The precious influences of the funds left us for this purpose, by our former benefactor, Mr. John Bloomfield, as seen in a large class of the most refined, best educated, and most prominent young men of Liberia, are conclusive of the inestimable advantage of such funds. By successive classes of youth thus aided, the benefaction will flow on from generation to generation, causing thanksgiving to God for the generosity of the donors, and blessing all Africa.

Twenty scholarships, founded this year, would do much to insure permanence and freedom to the future population of Liberia, while their prosperity would attract thousands of our aspiring colored population to become participators by emigrating thither.

LIBERIA.

The people of Liberia have, in the exercise of their political franchise under their constitution, held their eighth presidential biennial election.

President Benson was easily reelected for his fourth term, which will make a period of eight years of service by him, just as long as that of his predecessor.

In his last inaugural address, President Benson announces his determination to retire at the expiration of his term, and leave the people free to exalt some other of her citizens to this eminent position.

It is most gratifying to see this exhibition of order and peace under a free and elective government, in tropical Africa, by a people so little trained by any actual use of this high privilege, and it speaks volumes for the future of Africa and the race.

Her pledge to suppress the slave-trade has been again put to the test, and nobly vindicated during the past year.

In 1851 Liberia completed her purchase, at a fair price, of all the sea-coast on her north-west border, from Cape Mount to the bar, including the Gallinas River and territory.

So little have the world regarded her progress, that this fact seems not to have been noticed. Hence, in 1858, when the *Regina Cœli* violated Liberia laws, France seemed to be surprised at her capture by the Liberia authorities, and violently took her away.

A vain attempt was made by the officers of the *Regina Cœli*, and the friends of the slave-trade, to implicate the Liberian authorities. A plain statement of the facts produced universal conviction of her innocence and probity.

Early in the last summer, a Spanish slave-trader entered the same river, and found himself soon laid hold of by the Liberian authorities. Before the vessel could be got out of the river by the captors, the commander of an English vessel, in ignorance, real or feigned, of the title of Liberia to that coast, took the vessel from the Liberian officers, and burned her. Here were two nations outraging the Liberian flag. President Benson at once remonstrated with the British Government, and we are glad to say that a disposition to hear the truth was manifested, and an officer sent to get copies of the treaties of cession, made in 1850.

The Spanish authorities were less just, and sent a vessel to Monrovia to revenge a fancied wrong. Fortunately their power was not equal to their disposition, and Liberia nobly asserted her rights of self-defense and her honor.

The evils she had to meet did not end here, for the savage

chiefs in the interior, and up the coast, delighted with the prospect of again having a market for slaves under Spanish protection, at once beat their war-drums, and began the work of devastation. To such an extent did this proceed, that they even threatened to destroy the Liberia interior settlements, and reduce the poor recaptives again to slavery.

Amid all these dangers and threats, Liberia held herself in an attitude of conscious right and power, and at once began the work of compelling the tribes to lay aside their weapons and become quiet.

Having, for twelve years, in vain offered and conferred on American merchants all the privileges and exemptions granted to nations which reciprocated such rights and by treaty recognized her authority, the Legislature of Liberia, in the winter of 1861, passed an act imposing on American vessels and merchandise just such extra burdens, as, by our laws, we impose upon her.

In the hope that our government would finally make a treaty with her, the law was not to go into force until the present year; but now it is in force. As an act of self-respect, who can blame them? rather, who will not applaud? Surely our government will not resent it; but having its attention thus called to a great injustice and wrong, will at an early day correct the evil and render to Liberia an act of justice, by recognizing her nationality and forming a commercial treaty with her.

The commerce of Liberia has suffered the past year from the very small oil crop, and from the general commercial dullness growing out of our American troubles. Food, from native products, has been plenty and cheap, notwithstanding the large number of recaptives landed there.

The cultivation of sugar-cane has been very much extended, and the crop is much larger than that of any previous year. The Government by a commissioner to the interior [native tribes, obtained a considerable collection of native products, and forwarded them with samples of Liberian products and manufactures, to the World's Fair held in England this summer.

Revivals of religion have blessed several of the settlements;

and to an unusual degree the natives have given attention to the Gospel. No rebellion, no civil war, no spirit of disunion has marred her peace and prosperity. If any one ask of our work, what are its fruits, we point with gratification to Liberia and say, Behold!

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND ITS RELATIONS TO COLONIZATION.

The year now in review has brought more distinctly to view the relations of colonization to the policy of our Government than at any previous period.

It received an open indorsement in the Inaugural of President Lincoln at the beginning of his administration, as a wise policy.

It has been embodied in a law appropriating \$100,000 for colonizing the free colored people of the District of Columbia.

It lies at the basis of several bills now under consideration of Congress, to provide for some beneficent disposition of the many slaves who will become freedmen in the course of the present contest.

It is, as the Southern sentiment now exists, an indispensable condition, without which no quiet and peaceful scheme of emancipation will be inaugurated, or allowed to go into execution. Happily for all concerned, the voluntary colonization conducted for forty years by the Colonization Society, has removed all doubt as to the practicability, and the beneficent results of colonization, so that the way is prepared to move forward with power and confidence.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

It would be a grave omission were we to conclude this review of the year without special notice of the important change of our Government in its relation to the slave-trade.

The inflexible determination of the President of the United States to carry into force the laws of the nation, according to the oath of his inauguration, had its highest illustration in the case of Captain Gordon, convicted of piracy, and by its stern and unyielding firmness, has given hope to humane hearts almost in despair, and stricken terror into the heart of reckless avarice.

A work so well begun has been still farther strengthened by a treaty recently formed with the government of Great Britain, and sanctioned by the U. S. Senate, which will prevent our national flag from any longer being used as a screen for the protection of this horrible traffic. For ages to come, Africa will have occasion to mark the year 1862 as an era to be honored, presaging peace and prosperity to her afflicted people.

MORTALITY.

The Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, of January, 1862, makes record of the decease "of several of its Vice-Presidents and other friends to whom it has been long and largely indebted," and says:

"In General Walter Jones, over whose remains the grave has but just closed, we mourn the decease of one of the wisest founders and earliest Vice-Presidents of this Society; the author of its first memorial to Congress, in which the nation was invited, by words of profound thought and eloquence, and prophetic sagacity, to coöperate in a scheme appealing alike to its sense of interest and duty, and unfolding in the future the most comprehensive and beneficial results. Among other distinguished friends who have since the last general meeting finished their earthly labors, should be named the Hon. John McLean, of the Supreme Court, from the State of Ohio; the Hon. Thomas S. Williams, Chief-Justice of Connecticut, a Vice-President; Dr. David M. Reese, an able and earnest laborer for many years in the cause; the Rev. Joshua Noble Danforth, D.D., of Newcastle, Delaware; and the Rev. Heman Humphrey, of Massachusetts. For several years the efforts of Dr. Danforth were directed especially to the benefit of Africa and her children, and both he and Dr. Humphrey, by their writings and addresses, awoke the sympathy and elicited the contributions of many churches and of widely extended communities. They rest from their labors, but their works shall follow them. We have also to announce the death of Ex-President Tyler, Vice-President of the Virginia State Colonization Society."

To this mournful catalogue we have names to add of others no less honored, who have in rapid succession departed. Of

our own Society, besides Dr. D. M. Reese referred to above, and who for many years took a prominent and laborious part in all the affairs of the New-York State Colonization Society, attending often as Director at the annual meetings in Washington, and by pen and speech ably advocating the cause, we record the names of George Douglass, Esq., of Douglass Farm, L. I., Horace Holden and John Conger, elders of churches in this city, and life-long supporters of the Society, the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New-Brunswick, a Vice-President of this Society and an influential and unchanging friend of the Colonization cause, and Joseph Fulton, Esq., of Vienna, N. Y., whose generous donation of \$25,000 for educational purposes, will carry his name down for many generations as a sweet savor among the people of Africa.

Looking beyond our borders, we record the death of Hon. Nathan Appleton of Boston, who while yet living made a donation of \$10,000 toward the fund for the Liberia College.

R. S. Stryker, the intelligent and faithful agent of the American Colonization Society at Cape Mount, died of diarrhea, at Monrovia, August 29th, 1861, about a fortnight after his arrival in that city, to which he came for medical advice. His life fell a sacrifice to his exposure in the rainy season, when absent from his post, to further the efforts of the Government of Liberia to stop the proceedings of a Spanish vessel to revive the slave-trade at Gallinas River.

Captain Wm. B. Monger, of the government schooner Quail, was drowned at the mouth of the Gallinas River, while attempting to take out the captured Spanish slaver.

Moses A. Warner, a young merchant of Monrovia, son of Vice-President Warner, while bravely engaged at Fort Norris Battery, Cape Mesurado, in repelling the attack of the Spanish man-of-war steamer in the harbor, was, by the accidental discharge of a cannon, killed, thus baptizing with blood the anti-slave-trade policy of the Republic of Liberia.

Mrs. Peter W. Downing, one of the most accomplished and thoroughly educated females that have emigrated to Liberia, died of exhaustion, leaving an infant of a few days, to whose existence her own life was a forfeit. She was a native of

Providence, R. I., and only left New-York in the Bark Edward, which sailed April, 1861. Her very dust will render Africa dear to her friends.

CONCLUSION.

The past we review with gratification ; to the future we look forward with hope.

The attitude assumed by the general Government, by the appropriation of \$100,000 to colonize the emancipated and free of the District of Columbia ; the proffer made by resolution of Congress, passed at suggestion of President Lincoln, to aid any State which shall emancipate and colonize ; the new treaty to crush out piracy from its abuse of the American flag ; the law providing for a diplomatic recognition of Liberia ; the trial and failure of emigration to Haiti ; the improbability that Central America will attract to it any considerable number of our freed population ; the increased good-will toward Liberia on the part of intelligent colored men, as they get more knowledge of her institutions and the advantages to be obtained there—all combine to dispel doubt and to form a brilliant bow of promise.

It may be that other agencies than Voluntary Societies will be found necessary, and a nation's power may perfect our work. We shall rejoice even so, for this Society was not formed to do more than try an experiment, and prepare the way for a nation's energies. It need not exist to be an eleemosynary institution or to secure comfortable places to its officers.

If, however, any cause shall present a more powerful instrument, and until a more effective instrument is found, this Society has but to continue its work, assured that in it there is a blessing for two races and two continents.

Adopted May 8th, 1862.

Treasurer's Report from April 1st, 1861, to March 31st, 1862.

RECEIPTS.

Balance of 1861,		\$725 27
Donations,	\$3,366 25	
Church collections,	1,073 23	
Legacies,	4,918 14	
Colonization Journal,	28 25	
Agencies,	2,659 76	12,045 63
Donations and Legacies paid American Colo- nization Society,		1,357 72
Repayment of advances to emigrants for sugar-mills, etc.,	464 00	
Repayment on account of Seth Grosvenor steamer,	1,164 50	1,628 50
Income of Education Fund, Bloomfield, . .	1,506 60	
“ “ “ Fulton,	1,500 00	
Repaid by W. F. Burns,	64 00	3,070 60
		<hr/>
		\$18,827 72

EXPENDITURES.

Education,		\$1,222 55
Emigrants, cash,	\$836 42	
American Colonization Society,	1,357 72	2,194 14
Salary of Corresponding Secretary,		2,500 00
Miscellaneous,		240 58
Office Expenses and Travel,		328 96
Rent and Clerk Hire,		1,008 00
Salaries of Agents,		1,728 82
Printing and Colonization Journal, etc., . .		564 45
Expenses on House in Brooklyn,		572 59
Bills Payable and Interest,		7,318 57
Balance,		1,154 06
		<hr/>
		\$18,827 72

THIRTY-FIRST
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE
New-York State Colonization Society,

New-York, May 19, 1863.

OFFICE, ROOM 27, (Second Floor,) BIBLE HOUSE,

COR. OF ASTOR PLACE AND THIRD AVENUE.

New-York :

JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN, PRINTERS AND STEREOTYPERS,
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
CORNER OF FRANKFORT AND JACOB STREETS.

—
1863.

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THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE usual anniversary meeting of the Society was, by order of the Board of Managers, postponed, and public notice given that the Society would hold a meeting for election of officers at the Society's office, Monday, May 11, 1863.

Caleb Swan, Esq., presided, and J. B. Pinney acted as Secretary. The Annual Reports of the Treasurer and Board of Managers were presented, when, on motion, the meeting adjourned, to secure a larger attendance, to meet Tuesday, May 19th, at 4 P. M.

Tuesday, May 19 h, the Society convened according to notice and adjournment, and proceeded to business. Caleb Swan, Esq., was chosen Chairman of the meeting, and J. B. Collins Recording Secretary. The Society proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result :

President.

REV. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D.

Vice-Presidents.

WILLIAM E DODGE, Esq.
REV. G SPRING
REV. S. H. TYNG, D. D., New York.
JAS. BOORMAN, Esq., New-York.
ABRAHAM VAN NEST, Esq., New-York.
HON. R. H. WALWORTH, Saratoga.
HON. D. S. GREGORY, New-Jersey.
W. P. VAN RENSSELAER, Westchester.
HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., New-York.
HON. WASH. HUNT, Lockport
HON. HAMILTON FISH, New-York.
FRANCIS HALL, Esq., New-York.

Gov. E D. MORGAN, Albany.
JAMES LENOX
HON WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER.
WILLIAM DOUGLASS, Esq.
HON. SAMUEL A. FOOTE, Geneva.
REV. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., New York.
HERMAN CAMP, Esq., Trumansburgh.
HON. J. B. SKINNER, Wyoming.
REV. B. I. HAIGHT, D. D., New York.
RT. REV. H. POTTER, D. D., New-York.
RT. REV. E S. JAMES, D. D., New York.
MOSES ALLEN, Esq., New-York.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING.

Corresponding Secretary.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, New-York.

Recording Secretary.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, New-York.

Treasurer.

CALEB SWAN, Esq., New-York.

Board of Managers.

H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Esq.	G. P. DISOSWAY, Esq.
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq.	REV. J. N. McLEOD, D. D.
W. B. WEDGEWOOD, Esq.	H. J. BAKER, Esq.
REV. S. D. DENNISON.	BENJAMIN H. FIELD, Esq.
S. A. SCHIEFFELIN, Esq.	D. D. WILLIAMSON, Esq.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Esq.	LEBBEUS B. WARD, Esq.
HON. JAMES W. BEEKMAN.	ANSON G. STOKES, Esq.
THOMAS DAVENPORT, Esq.	WM. TRACY, Esq.
REV. D. B. COE, D. D.	A. MEEWIN, Esq.
JAMES STOKES, Esq.	REV. S. D. ALEXANDER.
SIDNEY E. MORSE.	REV. JOHN LOWRIE.
ROBERT M. HARTLEY.	H. S. TEEBELL, Esq.
JAMES WARREN, M. D.	DAVID MAGIE, Esq.
C. W. FIELD, Esq.	J. H. BROWER, Esq.

An abstract of the Annual Report and of the Treasurer's account were presented, and referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

There being no further business, the Society adjourned.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW-YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

MAY 11, 1863.

EMIGRATION to Liberia has continued the last year, as in the years 1861-2, very small, owing to the peculiarly unsettled condition of our own country. The colored population have been in an attitude of suspense and expectation, of doubt and hope, as to their future prospect in this country; and though, to an extent never exceeded, becoming interested in Liberia, and friendly to that Republic, they wait for new developments about the future before deciding to go.

The emigrants who now go, drawn away against numerous opposing influences, are attracted to Liberia by the information they receive from friends or relatives who have preceded them. By their letters, or by personal intercourse with them when they have visited the United States, they become convinced of the numerous advantages conferred upon the citizens of Liberia over those obtainable in the United States. When the same information shall be generally diffused and credited, we may anticipate a larger emigration.

The visit of three Commissioners from Liberia, and the lectures, circulars, and publications which the public received from them, evidently had a very encouraging effect on many in the United States, and awakened an interest even in the West India Islands and South America.

The friends of colonization had great reason to rejoice in the earnest friendliness with which President Lincoln regarded colon-

ization, and his frank and open avowal of his opinions. He may never accomplish all he hoped or desired in that direction, but he none the less deserves and receives our grateful recognition of what he desired to do.

The laws of Congress, providing a fund to aid in colonizing the free people of color and the slaves redeemed by the Government in the District of Columbia, have had but little effect, owing to their unwillingness to leave America—an unwillingness increased by the hopes inspired in their minds by parties who oppose all colonization of the colored race, or by those who, for the present, desire them to remain and join the national army. A few, however, accepted the opportunity thus presented, and were among those who took passage for Liberia in the bark *Justina*, at Baltimore, June, 1862.

The provision made by Congress to aid the slaves whose masters, having joined the rebellion, had forfeited their property, has not been availed of to send any to Liberia. This failure was caused, at first, by doubts in the minds of the Executive Committee at Washington whether the Society ought or could safely colonize them. Now it is caused by a change of policy on the part of the Government, in accordance with a law passed this year for using the freedmen in the military service.

It is understood that the Government, on the 9th of April, allowed Mr. Forbes and Tuckerman, of the city of New-York, to take about five hundred to Hayti, but later in April an application for a pass for an agent of the Colonization Society to visit Fortress Monroe to secure two hundred and fifty, to be taken to Liberia in the packet ship *M. C. Stevens*, was peremptorily refused by the Secretary of War "for military reasons." How long and how far such reasons will continue is not yet known. We may hope not beyond the present season. The emigration during the year is as follows:

In June, 1862, the bark <i>Justina</i> , from Baltimore,	18
“ “ <i>Ocean Eagle</i> , from New-York,	2
In Sept., 1862, bark <i>Greyhound</i> , from New-York,	3
In Nov., 1862, <i>Mary Caroline Stevens</i> ,	47
Total,	70

This emigration is far behind the needs of the Republic of Liberia, which, with a small population, is occupying hundreds

of miles of the African coast—far behind our expectations, for in the course of the year hundreds have been enrolled to go to Liberia, but have been hindered by misguided advisers. For the coming year we see at present no better prospect. The successful appeal of the Government for enlistments in the army is taking the strong and able-bodied men, without whom other classes of emigrants would prove a burthen more than a benefit. Whatever may be the end of the present rebellion, it seems manifest that larger numbers of colored people will be free to go than were before its commencement; and if the strength of Northern soldiers is found adequate to endure the fatigues and exposure of the camp in those States, a larger infusion of white labor may be the result, and thus a less imperative demand for African labor be felt. We need not speculate, however, as to the future, but wait patiently His guidance who shapes all events for his own glory.

FUNDS AND AGENCIES.

The reliance of the benevolent societies for means to carry on their operations has ever been on the liberal donations of individuals, voluntary collections of churches, and collections by agents.

The number of emigrants ready to go to Liberia the past year has been so small as to diminish the demand for a large income for that purpose, and excepting with an expectation of sending a large company of refugees or contrabands, which was entertained for a short time last autumn, no special appeal for funds was made. It was understood, also, that an unusual income from the legacies of our former President, the late Anson G. Phelps, Sr., and his son, would be available for our treasury.

Under these circumstances, considering the many claims pressing on the churches and the public, and considering the heavy per-centage of the collections made by agents needful for their just compensation, the Board of Managers, early in the year, decided to discontinue collections by agents for the present. The faithful and energetic labors of Rev. Henry Connelly in that department, therefore, terminated later in the summer, and no collecting agents are now employed.

By reference to the Treasurer's report, it appears that the amount received by him from ordinary sources was as follows:

Legacies,	\$7523 65
Donations,	2764 51
Church collections,	800 32
Agencies,	1080 32
Income from Education Fund, viz.:	
Bloomfield Estate,	1343 09
Fulton Professorship,	1837 05

The steamer *Seth Grosvenor*, as has been stated in former reports, cost considerably more than was anticipated, and a temporary loan from the Education Fund to the General Fund was made to meet that unexpected excess. The Board, in view of the uncertainty of returns from the steamer, have resolved to set apart all the income from legacies toward liquidating the temporary loan due the Education Fund from the General Fund, and have thus used \$7534. 56 the past year.

Recent information has been communicated to the Treasurer of a legacy of \$1000 bequeathed by Miss Lavinia Porter, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and also of several thousand dollars by the will of a lady in Utica, N. Y. God does not leave Ethiopia without testimony of his favor and of his memory of ancient promises, while thus moving pious hearts to witness from their graves an interest in her redemption.

The Society confidently relies on the liberality of its friends and the churches for the moderate amount needful for its limited operations for the coming year.

EDUCATION FUNDS AND ENDOWMENTS.

The Board of Managers have had occasion to change the form of some of the investments of the Education Funds during the year. They have received, from personal interviews with Hon. J. J. Roberts, President of the College, and Professors Blyden and Crummell, as also by letters recently arrived from Liberia, urgent requests for endowments of scholarships in the College. But few young men in Liberia have parents wealthy enough to bear their support during a college course. Some of the most talented are sons of poor men. Perhaps no effort of this Society would be more lastingly useful to the Republic than one in this direction.

Our experience in the appliance of the Bloomfield Education

Fund affords abundant proof of the need and benefit of such permanent aid as can alone be secured by endowments.

The Board of Managers have resolved to provide for the salary of Rev. Edward W. Blyden from the income of the Joseph Fulton Professorship fund. When that fund was received from our deceased friend, the stocks were not selling at par; and with his consent, the income from them was to accumulate until the whole should amount to the original subscription. The rapid rise in values of stocks the past year has more than met this purpose, and a surplus now remains applicable to scholarships, or other useful purposes connected with education. If to this we could this year add twenty endowed scholarships for the College, its interests could be placed on the firmest basis. The scholarships might be awarded as prizes for superior merit in studies and in conduct, to youths struggling for an education.

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

A year ago, we announced that the College building at Monrovia was so far completed, and a corps of professors secured, that the College had been publicly inaugurated early in January, 1862. For reasons that seemed satisfactory, the Trustees in Liberia decided to commence actual instructions by a preparatory class under care of Rev. Mr. Stokes; while the President of the College, Hon. J. J. Roberts, and Professors Crummell and Edward W. Blyden were to devote the year to preparatory work, and to visit and consult with the Trustees of funds for the College in Boston. By their intercourse with influential friends of Africa in England and the United States, and by their popular lectures and addresses, they did much to enlist sympathy and awaken interest. Professors Crummell and Blyden, while in New-York, each of them published a volume of essays and addresses—that from Prof. Crummell entitled, “The Future of Africa,” and that from Prof. Blyden, “Liberia’s Off-ring”—which are well calculated to reflect honor upon the institution with which they are connected.

All of these gentlemen have returned to Liberia, and were this year enabled to commence the organization of a small class of seven scholars, early in February, and the opening of a regular college course, of which we have the following notice:

Extract from letter of Prof. Blyden.

“MONROVIA, February 19th, 1863.

“We have begun operations in Liberia College. Eight students have entered, all self-supporting. We should have a much larger number if we had scholarships.”

From the Liberia Herald of March 4th, 1863.

“Liberia College was opened on the first Monday in February, under Professors Crummell and Blyden. The following are the names of the students for the first term: First Class—J. H. Evans, A. D. Williams, James M. Payne. Second Class—James N. Lewis, H. D. Brown, E. C. Howard, N. R. Richardson, J. P. Henry.”

Extract from President Roberts' Letter.

“MONROVIA, February 19th, 1863.

“I am sure you will be gratified to learn that Liberia College is at last open for the admission of students. The first term commenced on the 2d inst., under encouraging prospects. Seven young men of literary attainments were admitted, and we are expecting several others in the course of a few weeks. Three of the seven above named are beneficiaries of the New-York State Colonization Society. I trust you will do all in your power to aid us in sustaining this institution; for I am more and more convinced—and no one is better acquainted with our necessities in this respect than yourself—of the importance of extending the means of education among our people.”

The number of scholars could have been increased, especially in the preparatory department, but for the difficulty of supporting students. This difficulty will be felt for many years, and can only be alleviated by the liberal provision of the friends of Africa in the endowment of scholarships for promising youth.

On this point both Prof. Blyden and the President of the College write with great urgency; and it may be that, for the present year, when military and political affairs unite to arrest the flow of emigration to Liberia, our State Society can do no more useful work than to direct its energies to securing endowments for scholarships for support of the poor youth in a course of thorough education.

We append to this brief notice of the College a description of

the building, taken from the Report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society of 1862 :

“The plans and specifications for the buildings were drawn by L. Briggs, Jr., Esq., architect, of Boston, under the direction of the Trustees, in consultation with President Roberts, with a careful regard to economy, in view of the uses of the building, the nature of the climate, and the probable necessity of future enlargement. The main building is seventy feet long by forty-five feet wide, and three stories in height, on a foundation of Liberia granite, and surrounded by a verandah eight feet wide, on an iron frame, the posts of which are inserted into blocks of granite. It contains apartments for two members of the faculty and their families, who will reside in the building, and have the immediate oversight of the students ; a dining room sufficient for these families and the students ; a room for the library and philosophical apparatus ; a hall to be used for a chapel, lecture-room, or any other purpose for which all the students need to be convened ; rooms for recitation and for study in classes ; dormitories for students, and the necessary offices, store rooms, and other accommodations. The kitchen is a detached building, in easy communication with the dining-room. The eleven dormitories furnish all desirable accommodation for twenty-two members of the regular college classes, which is as great a number as can be expected for some years. They may, without discomfort, receive twice that number ; and when it becomes necessary, more dormitories may be added with little expense.

“The Legislature of the Republic has done liberally. It has granted the site of twenty acres, on which the College stands, and where it must remain till removed by the concurring votes of its Trustees and the Legislature. It has granted, as an endowment, one thousand acres of land in each of the four counties, to be selected by the Trustees. It has appropriated six hundred dollars to enable the professors to visit foreign institutions. It has given the College a carefully revised charter, the result of the best thinking in Liberia, aided by able counsel in the United States, and satisfactory to both Boards of Trustees who are concerned in its management. And it appears ready to grant any other favors in its power which the best interests of the College may be found to require.”

EMANCIPATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By an act of Congress, passed in the winter of 1862, \$1,000,000 was appropriated to compensate owners of slaves to be manumitted in the District of Columbia.

The Commission to whom was committed the awarding of this fund, reported the whole number made free 3100, and awarded compensation for 2989; a few, 111, were recorded as of no pecuniary value, and the sum thus saved used to pay, in some instances of great value, special awards.

The average allowance for each slave was \$300. As elsewhere noticed, the liberal provision made by Congress for their emigration, scarcely produced any effect; most have remained and found ready employment among their former owners; nor thus far have we heard any charge of general insubordination or indolence made against them. How wonderful would it be, if, in the development of our great struggle for national life, the thousands, not to say millions, who will be set free, shall so conduct as to reconcile the public sentiment of the South to their employment at wages, and thus that demand for their removal, which was once supposed an inexorable condition of their emancipation, shall give place to a sentiment in favor of retaining them here as a laboring population. In such case, one of the great political and social arguments hitherto urged in favor of colonization, will cease to exist, but at the same time our Society will be relieved of the odium hitherto unjustly raised against it, as being the instrument of this imperative demand for their removal.

Our appeals to them to look to the great African continent, and unite in an effort to raise the barbarous millions there, will, perhaps, meet with a calmer consideration, and thousands be induced to join the Republic of Liberia, from the highest motives of Christian duty and pride of race.

LIBERIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

We may well rejoice that a step long and earnestly, yet unsuccessfully sought under former administrations, has been promptly taken by the United States Government the past year. In our report, May, 1862, reference was made to the law of Congress, just then passed, providing for a diplomatic representative from the United States to Liberia. During the summer while President Benson was in London, a treaty was negotiated

through Minister Adams, and has been since duly ratified, and the ratified treaty exchanged between Liberia and the United States, which not only recognizes her national existence and independence, but secures to her tonnage and commerce all the advantages granted to most favored nations, and other special privileges.

The appointment of Mr. James Harris as Consul to Liberia, and of Mr. John J. Henry, of Delaware, as Commissioner, has followed already on the part of our Government. Mr. Harris arrived at Monrovia September last, and Commissioner Henry has engaged a passage in the ship M. C. Stevens, to sail in May.*

The Government of Liberia has not yet appointed any diplomatic representative. It has, however, commissioned a Consul General for the United States of America, to whom an ex-equatur was immediately granted, and the Act made known by the usual proclamation of President Lincoln.

By these events a new motive is offered to induce intelligent colored men to emigrate to that Republic, and when our national affairs shall be calmed, multitudes may feel and obey its force.

MORTALITY.

The year has not passed without an admonitory voice from freshly made graves of departed fellow-laborers. The Hon. Samuel P. Vinton, of Ohio; the Rev. John Wheeler, D. D., of Vermont; and Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio—names long familiar to us by their active labors in this cause, as officers of the American Colonization Society—have died during the year. The New-York State Colonization Society, also, loses from its roll of members names not less distinguished and revered. Eminent among these, were Rev. George W. Bethune, D. D., Rev. Nathan Bangs, D. D., of this city; and John Knickerbacker, Esq., of Waterford, from whose eloquence and friendship and liberal benefactions, the cause received a life-long and most powerful support. Dr. Bethune died in Italy, whither he had gone for his health; his remains were conveyed to his native land, and received fitting obsequies. In Uica, in Philadelphia, in Washington city, and in this metropolis, his eloquent voice has plead for this Society with winning power; and if saints can have different de-

* We learn that Mr. Henry, just before the vessel sailed, returned his commission, and decided not to go to Liberia.

degrees of joy at the reünion of friends in heaven, we may well believe that the brave and noble Buchanan, who laid down his precious life in Africa twenty years before, was first to welcome home his early bosom friend and co-worker, Bethune.

Dr. Nathan Bangs, eminent in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was among the few who did not allow their love for Colonization to waver under the growing influence of anti slavery zeal.

He could not see why, as a Christian, he might not at the same time disapprove of perpetuating slavery, and yet approve of transplanting to the shores of barbarous Africa the institutions of liberty and light which America enjoys, by rearing communities of returning Africans along her coasts. He lived and died a friend of Colonization.

Mr. John Knickerbacker, of Waterford, was less known to the public, but not less sincerely a friend. His benefactions of \$500 and \$1000 were without solicitation voluntarily forwarded to the Society from year to year.

Others too have died whose names were not so prominent as these before the world, yet whose friendship and frequent contributions had cheered us in our work while they lived, and whose liberal bequests testified of their continued love for the cause. Others will God raise up to enter into this work, so long as Africa shall stretch forth her hands in cries for pity and relief.

THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA.

During the protracted absence of President Benson in Europe through the summer of 1862, the affairs of the Republic were administered by the Vice-President, the Hon. D. B. Warner, of Monrovia.

The numerous recaptives, which had been landed in the Republic, proved a quiet, industrious population, and are represented as rapidly acquiring our language and mechanic arts, and not a few have been instructed in the doctrines of Christianity, and received into church-membership.

The last season proved a poor one for palm oil, the principal article of export from Liberia, but from many sources we have assurances that a new impulse has been given to agriculture. Six sugar mills have been exported from this city the last year. An increased amount of land has been planted in sugar-cane, and

still more has been planted in cotton and coffee. With these three great staples at command, and with a climate and soil adapted to them, the people of Liberia may, with moderate industry, expect a rapid accumulation of wealth.

The ninth biennial Presidential election of the Republic of Liberia occurs this month. The two candidates, nominated by rival Conventions, are the late Vice-President, D. B. Warner, and the Chief Justice Drayton.

The *Liberia Herald* gives the proceedings of both Conventions, and it is gratifying to notice the absence of that scurrility and personal abuse so often attendant on popular elections.

The able and faithful administration of the Government by President Roberts and President Benson for the past sixteen years, gives us ground to hope that whoever shall be their successor will be equal to the office, and reflect like honor on the popular institutions of the Republic.

The work of Christian missions within the boundaries of Liberia, whether among the native heathen tribes or in the Liberia settlements, has been attended with more than usual success, and large numbers have been added to the churches.

The Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Mission churches under the Episcopal presidency of Bishop Payne, which met at Monrovia in the winter, was made the occasion for a meeting of the priests and deacons of Liberia, to consult upon the propriety of forming a Liberia Protestant Episcopal Church, and with great unanimity, the preliminary steps being taken, they proceeded to form such a church, and invited Bishop Payne to continue his Episcopal ministrations and supervision.

The health of Bishop Burns, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having failed, he took passage, accompanied by Mrs. Burns, for America, in the packet-ship M. C. Stevens, which arrived at Baltimore in April. His wasted life scarcely held out for the voyage, and a week after he landed in Baltimore, the Master's voice summoned him away. He leaves a fragrant memory behind him, long to be cherished and honored by his people.

During his visit to Europe, the President initiated and completed treaties, not only with the United States, but with Italy, Netherlands, and Denmark.

With a flag bearing a single white star on a dark ground, which is saluted and acknowledged by the civilized nations of

Europe and America; with a growing commerce, a profitable and increasing agriculture; respected by the numerous native populations around her, who refer for arbitrament their petty feuds to her for settlement, their guardian from the unprincipled slave-trader, Liberia at this moment is able and ready to vindicate the claims of her people to an honorable place among the nations of the earth, and to justify the hopes which only the sanguine among her friends have dared to cherish.

Treasurer's Report, April 1, 1863.

Dr.

To Balance of Cash on hand, 1862.....	\$1,154 06
“ Donations.....	\$2,764 51
“ Church Collections.....	800 32
“ Legacies.....	7,523 65
“ <i>Colonization Journal</i>	27 50
“ Collections by agency of Rev. H. Connelly.....	1,080 32
	12,196 30
Income of Education Fund, viz.:	
“ Bloomfield Fund.....	\$1,343 09
“ Fulton Professorship.....	1,837 05
	3,180 14
“ From Mortgage and Central R. R. Shares converted to cash.....	23,497 50
	\$40,028 00

Cr.

By Sundry Payments, viz.:

“ Office Rent, Clerk hire.....	\$1,003 00
“ Office Expenses.....	251 82
“ Salary of Corresponding Secretary.....	2,500 00
“ Traveling “ “	246 13
“ <i>Colonization Journal</i>	532 22
“ Miscellaneous.....	25 63
“ Emigrants.....	627 73
“ Rev. H. Connelly.....	578 24
	\$5,765 77
“ Education Dfts.....	\$617 75
“ “ “	566 66
“ “ Bills for repairs of House.....	496 67
	1,681 08
“ Paid Bills Payable	\$13,500 00
“ Interest on same.....	431 84
	13,931 84
“ Re-investment in U. S. Stocks... ..	\$17,500 00
“ Premium.....	249 07
	17,749 07
“ Balance of Cash and Note on hand.....	900 24
	\$40,028 00

THIRTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society,
" "

New-York, May 3d, 1864.

OFFICE, ROOM 22, BIBLE HOUSE,

CORNER OF ASTOR PLACE AND THIRD AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR.

New-York:

JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN, PRINTERS, STEREOTYPERS, AND BINDERS,
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
CORNER OF FRANKFORT AND JACOB STREETS.

1864.

Officers of the New-York State Colonization Society,

Elected May 3d, 1864.

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President.

REV. THOMAS DE WITT, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.

WM. E. DODGE, Esq.,
Rev. G. SPRING, D.D.,
Rev. S. H. TYNG, D.D., New-York,
Jas. BOORMAN, Esq., New-York,
ABRAHAM VAN NEST, Esq., New-York,
Hon. R. H. WALWORTH, Saratoga,
Hon. D. S. GREGORY, New-Jersey,
W. P. VAN RENSSELAER, Westchester,
HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., New-York,
Hon. WASH. HUNT, Lockport,
Hon. HAMILTON FISH, New-York,
THOMAS G. TALMADGE, Brooklyn,

Gov. E. D. MORGAN, Albany,
JAMES LENOX, New-York,
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Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOTE, Geneva,
Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D.D., New-York,
HERMAN CAMP, Esq., Trumansburgh,
Hon. J. B. SKINNER, Wyoming,
Rev. B. I. HAIGHT, D.D., New-York,
Rt. Rev. H. POTTER, D.D., New-York,
Rt. Rev. E. S. JAMES, D.D., New-York,
MOSES ALLEN, Esq., New-York,
Hon. HORATIO SETMOUR.

Corresponding Secretary.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, New-York.

Recording Secretary.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, New-York.

Treasurer.

CALEB SWAN, Esq., New-York.

Board of Managers.

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NATHANIEL HAYDEN, Esq.,
W. B. WEDGEWOOD, Esq.,
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S. A. SCHIEFFELIN, Esq.,
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WM. TRACY, Esq.,
A. MERWIN, Esq.,
Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER,
SIDNEY E. MORSE,
Rev. F. S. COOK,
ROBT. M. HARTLEY,
* Rev. JOHN LOWRIE,
JAMES WARREN, M.D.,
H. K. BULL.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS
OF THE
New-York State Colonization Society.
NEW-YORK, 1864.

THE causes which have for several past years led to a constant diminution of the number of emigrants to Liberia, have operated with increasing force for the last year. The absorbing interest felt in the great civil contest now in progress by all classes, takes even a deeper hold upon the colored race as vitally affecting their future condition and prospects.

The laws enacted by Congress in the session of 1862-3 entirely reversing the national policy as to emancipation of millions of bondmen, and inviting them to enter the military service, has seemed to them a special call of Providence, and filled their hearts with hopes and their minds with visions of future social and political elevation in America, to the almost entire exclusion of the thought of emigration.

For a little season, after the terrible riots of July, 1863, during which the free colored population of our city and its vicinity were especially marked out as victims of ruthless murder, robbery, and violence, not a few in looking for a place of refuge and almost despairing of the future, were ready to emigrate to Liberia had a friendly hand quickly interposed with

the offer; but before any efficient step had been taken by the agents of colonization, the terror abated, the noble liberality and kindness evinced by many citizens of New-York, in relieving their wants and affording them a shelter, acted on their sympathetic nature at once, and by a natural revulsion they more than ever clung to a community so charitable and humane.

The declared policy of the Government to prevent any access to the large numbers of contrabands with a view to offer them a home and the privileges of Liberia citizenship, of which notice was taken in our report of 1863, has been resolutely adhered to on grounds of military expediency.

Under the circumstances referred to, it is not surprising that we report a smaller number than in any year since the enterprise began in 1820.

By the packet M. C. Stevens, which sailed from Baltimore, May twenty-fifth, there went as emigrants to Liberia, in the steerage, twenty-six; in the cabin, four; total, thirty. In the bark Thomas Pope, from New-York, January sixteenth, 1864, there were in the steerage, eighteen, making a total for the year of forty-eight persons.

Information was received at the Society's office, that the Thomas Pope anchored in the harbor of Monrovia on the night of the twenty-first of February, and all the emigrants were landed the next day.

Many others had entered their names to go, but the influences before adverted to, kept them back. In this city especially, several were induced to enlist in the army after having put our Society to a large expense for their outfit, passage, and support. If, however, they will aid the nation in its struggle for existence, we may cheerfully acquiesce in our trifling loss and disappointment.

Nor is the prospect at this time any more encouraging for the year before us, nor until our great convulsion is over and society returns to its normal condition under the quiet of a general peace.

Moved by these considerations, the Board of Managers yielded to the request of its Corresponding Secretary, Rev. J. B. Pinney, made at a special meeting called early in February, after

the return of our delegate to the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, for permission to retire from the active service of the Society for several months, with a view both to lessen the expenses of the office and to afford him an opportunity, if he desired, to visit the numerous colored refugees, who are around the armies on the Mississippi River.

With the same purpose of economy the publication of the *Colonization Journal*, which was in 1863 only issued quarterly, was suspended.

These steps were taken, not with any idea that the great work of colonization was completed, but only suspended for a season, to be resumed, the Board hopes, with augmented power and usefulness at a more propitious time, perhaps even before another anniversary.

FUNDS AND AGENCIES.

No agencies were employed to collect funds by this Society the past year. For three months the services of Rev. A. A. Constantine, formerly a missionary in Africa, were employed to obtain a company of emigrants for the fall expedition, and his diligent exertions seemed at times likely to succeed, but ultimately were rendered almost ineffective by the strong adverse tide of influences. While fitting out the emigrants who took passage in the bark *Thomas Pope*, for whom he obtained agricultural and mechanical tools, he collected some donations for that special object.

The church collections have fallen far below former years, as have the donations also. The churches generally, while friendly to the cause, find the calls for increased expenditure in the missionary and evangelizing agencies conducted by themselves, so loud and pressing, that under the well-known disinclination of free colored persons to emigrate, they have felt that for the present, other calls should have precedence.

The Treasurer has received from

Ordinary donations,.....	\$2050 44
Special donations for education,.....	1500 00
Church collections,.....	659 72
Colonization Journal,.....	6 00
Legacies,.....	8803 58
Sale of steamer <i>Seth Grosvenor</i> ,.....	4375 00
	—————\$17,467 69

INCOME OF EDUCATION FUNDS.

Interest, premium on the same, and payment of policies, etc.,.....	\$9,545 56
Rent and proceeds of sale of House,.....	10,401 96
	<hr/> \$19,947 52

The money from sale of steamer Seth Grosvenor is in full of net proceeds of the steamer sold at Sierra Leone.

For nearly two years the steamer had been so severely damaged by having struck a rock and the bars in entering the rivers, and also by the burning of her boilers, from neglect of cleaning, as to be of little service to the Government and people of Liberia. To take care of her and repair her was a source of heavy expense; and the firm whose earnest zeal to render her of service to Liberia had led them to expend in running her, and in repairs, thousands of dollars beyond her earnings, found their business prostrated with no prospect of ever being able to pay for her. In view of these facts she was first offered at a nominal price to the Government of Liberia, and failing to get a purchaser there or among the Liberian merchants, she was finally purchased by one of the merchant princes of Sierra Leone. While this Society regrets the misfortunes which have defeated its purpose, of developing the social and commercial intercommunications of the several sea-board counties of the Republic of Liberia, they regard the effort as worth all its cost in its usefulness for a time, and in its instructions for guidance in future efforts in the same direction.

PROFESSORSHIP AND SCHOLARSHIPS IN LIBERIA COLLEGE.

The College of Liberia having fairly begun its appropriate work, a committee was appointed to propose a scheme for the application of the annual incomes of the Bloomfield and Fulton funds, in accordance with the expressed wishes of the generous donors, and adopted the plan of the committee as presented in their Report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, January 5, 1864.

The subscribers appointed at the meeting of seventeenth November, to prepare and submit to you a scheme for disbursing

the income of the Fulton fund, given to the Society for the benefit of the College in Liberia, beg leave to submit the accompanying :

The fund has now reached the sum of \$29,000. It may be expected to produce an income of about \$1800 per annum. The present salary of the Fulton professorship in the College is \$850. It is probably quite too low, and should be \$1000. If this sum be paid, there will be about \$800 per annum. The scheme contemplates a small annual disbursement for Bibles, and paying the balance in prizes, which will substantially aid the pupils in their education. It is not intended to be sufficient for their entire support, but to be enough to induce young men to strive by excellence to obtain them in aid of the assistance that may be afforded by their parents or friends.

We also suggest a resolution in relation to scholarships on the Bloomfield fund, calculated to operate in harmony with the plan for the Fulton fund.

Resolved, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the intention of the late Joseph Fulton, in his donation to this Society for the promotion of education in Liberia, the following scheme be adopted :

1. The fund consisting of his donation shall be kept safely invested in such manner as to produce income, and shall be kept distinct from all other funds of the Society, and called the Fulton fund.

2. The Society will pay from the income of the Fulton fund a salary of \$850 per annum to the professor, for the time being, appointed by the Trustees of the College of Liberia, upon the nomination of the Board of Managers of this Society, as the incumbent of a professorship in said College, to be called the "Fulton Professorship of the New-York State Colonization Society ;" the salary to be paid in quarter-yearly drafts, drawn by the Treasurer of this Society, to the order of the Professor.

3. Every person appointed to such professorship, before entering upon the duties of his office, and before any salary shall be paid to him, shall subscribe a declaration in writing in duplicate as follows :

"I, A. B., having been elected a professor upon the Fulton Professorship of the New-York State Colonization Society in

the College of Liberia, do hereby subscribe to the Confession of Faith of the Presbyterian Church, as held by the Old School General Assembly of the United States of America, and declare my assent to the same.

"Dated this day of , A.D."

One of such duplicates shall be filed in the archives of the College, and the other filed with the Corresponding Secretary or Treasurer of this Society.

4. Until otherwise ordered, the studies to be placed in the charge of the Professor, are left to the direction of the Trustees of the College, who are requested to inform this Society of the department of education placed in his charge, and of any vacancies that may occur in the professorship, in order that the Society may nominate to the Trustees candidates to fill such vacancy.

5. The sum of \$50, or such less sum as may be sufficient for the purpose, is appropriated from the income of the Fulton fund, for the purchase of Bibles in the English and such other languages as may be deemed proper, each of which shall have stamped upon its cover the words, "Fulton Fund College of Liberia," to be sent to the Trustees of the College, to be by them distributed to the pupils thereof in their discretion.

6. Premiums for excellence in the various branches of science taught in the said College shall be paid from the surplus revenue of the Fulton fund, as follows:

In each class, at the end of the collegiate year, the Trustees shall cause to be determined the pupil who shall excel in scholarship in the studies of the year, and declare him the Fulton first prize scholar; the pupil who, not having been declared Fulton first prize scholar, shall excel in scholarship in the Latin and Greek languages taught during the year, and declare him the Fulton prize scholar in languages; the pupil who, not having been declared Fulton first prize scholar, shall excel in scholarship in the mathematical and English studies taught during the year, and declare him Fulton prize scholar in mathematics and English. But in no case shall any pupil be declared prize scholar, who shall not be of good moral character, and attentive to the rules of the College.

This Society will, on receiving the declaration of the Trus-

tees of the College, awarding prize scholarships, accept the drafts of the Treasurer of the College for the premiums to be awarded the prize scholars, to be paid toward defraying their College expenses. For the present the premiums will be as follows to each :

Fulton first prize scholar,	\$125 00
Fulton prize scholar in languages,	75 00
Fulton prize scholar in mathematical and English studies,	75 00

Where the same person shall be declared prize scholar in languages and in mathematical and English studies, \$100 will be paid him for both premiums.

BLOOMFIELD FUND.

Resolved, That the President of the College of Liberia be authorized to receive ten scholars in all ; to expend in the support and education of each one the sum of \$125 per annum.

Provided that each of such scholars shall be a person of good character and habits, and that if either of them shall become a Fulton prize scholar, one half of the sum received as such Fulton prize scholars shall be deducted from the said sum of \$125.

Resolved, That the Principal of the Alexander High-School be authorized to receive five scholars in said school on the Bloomfield fund, and to expend in the support and education of each the sum of \$100 per annum.

Provided that each of such scholars shall be a person of good character and habits.

(Signed)

JOS. B. COLLINS,
WM. TRACY.

The Committee nominated Rev. Edward W. Blyden to the Professorship, and both the plan of the Committee and the nomination of the Professor were communicated to the President of the College, Hon. J. J. Roberts, for the information and coöperation of the Trustees of the College. The College charter seeming to require the nomination of all professors to be made by the Board of Trustees of donations in Boston, their Secretary, Rev. Joseph Tracy, at once communicated to us a resolution of those Trustees, nominating Mr. Blyden, thus removing all technical or legal impediments to the action of the Trustees of Liberia College, in confirming the appointment of Professor Blyden.

By reference to the report, it will be seen that a heavy work is undertaken by us in the way of aiding and encouraging young men of promise in Liberia to obtain an education. Had we larger funds, much more could and ought to be done in the same direction. No nation can be conducted creditably in this age without furnishing to its leading minds a thorough training, and it would be a great injustice to the negro race and great folly for us to attempt to conduct our Liberia experiment in disregard of this truth.

The efforts of our Society to advance the interests of education, in connection with the college and academies of Liberia, have led to a conviction that a well-endowed Female Institute has become a prime necessity for the future welfare of Liberia. We have been highly gratified at the voluntary and unremunerated labors of Professor Blyden, who, in addition to his college duties, has a class of eight young ladies in a course of instruction in the afternoon.

If the female mind is left to grow up uninformed, it will ever tend to keep down the civilization and morals of community. Frivolousness and thoughtlessness and vanity, followed by a long train of evil passions, are ever the result of ignorance. If some noble and able friend of African elevation in Africa would endow a female institute, generations would rise to bless the name of their benefactor.

We trust a plan will soon be perfected and an appeal be made to secure for it the needful funds.

In accordance with the will of Mr. Joseph Fulton, thirty Bibles, properly prepared, were sent to the President of the College in the bark Thomas Pope, one copy to be presented to every student in the College.

We have had no full account of the progress of the College for the third and fourth quarter of the year 1863, but learn from President Roberts that the number of scholars will be considerably increased at the commencement of the second year. The Directors of the American Colonization Society, from their surplus funds, voted at the annual meeting, January twenty-first, 1864, \$2500 toward the support of professors in the College, thus relieving the Trustees for donations in Boston, whose funds had been heavily taxed in erecting the college buildings at Monrovia.

LIBERIA.

The agricultural interests of Liberia, as to their principal staples, sugar and coffee, were prosperous.

A great impulse was given to coffee culture by the interesting lectures and personal visitation of Mr. Edward Morris, of Philadelphia, in the winter of 1863. The supply of jacks and mules, imported into Liberia by the Colonization packet M. S. Stevens, on her voyage last year, was felt as a boon to the farmers, though at a loss to the Society. Many sugar farms were enlarged or newly planted.

One of the most successful farmers on the St. Paul's River, Mr. Jesse Sharp, having suffered heavy loss by death of his small native oxen from overwork in hauling and grinding his cane, began early in the year to remit drafts and make shipments of portions of his sugar-crop to secure a steam-engine and the requisite machinery for his farm, and had by August accumulated in the hands of the Corresponding Secretary of this Society over \$1100. Such energy and enterprise seemed worthy of encouragement, and though owing to very high prices of all things, and especially of freight and insurance, including war risk, the cost more than doubled the amount of his funds, the engine, machinery, and needful equipment were purchased and shipped to him by the bark Greyhound, which sailed from New-York in September, and have been safely delivered, according to a letter from Mr. Sharp, and, we have reason to hope, in season to take off the crop in January.

An exciting election for the ninth biennial term of the Presidency was held in May, 1863, resulting in the election of Honorable Daniel B. Warner, formerly Secretary of State and Vice-President, to the Presidency, and Rev. Jas. M. Priest, of Sinou County, Vice-President. These gentlemen are of eminent character for probity and honor, members of the Presbyterian Church, and in their election we have assurance of a faithful administration of the Government affairs, and at the same time evidence of the safe working of popular institutions.

It is to be regretted that differences of opinion as to certain transactions connected with the administration of the fund for re-captives, exasperated by the heat of a political contest, alienated some long friendships between the retiring Administration

and that which enters this year into power; yet we may hope in a calmer hour mistakes and wrongs will be rectified and all once more unite to urge on the prosperity of the Republic.

Among the events of the year of very great moment is a decision of Earl Russell, of England, denying any evidence of a valid title in Liberia to the sea-coast from Sea Bar to Sugaree, thus cutting off over one hundred miles of the north-west part of Liberia. Such a decision has taken us all by surprise, because thousands of dollars were contributed by us in America, and a single donation of \$5000 was made by Samuel Gurney, Esq., of England, for the express purpose of purchasing Gallinas and the region on each side of it, in order to break up that great nest of the slave-trade and establish a power adequate to keep peace among the natives, and we received information in the letters of President Roberts and his messages to the Legislature of Liberia that the purchases were actually made.

We are unwilling to believe that the British Government will stand upon technicality to exclude Liberia from a coast over which, from 1851 to this date, she has continually exerted a beneficial control.

Whatever may be the final result of this question, it clearly indicates the great misfortune suffered by Liberia, from the want of adequate emigrant population to have occupied those points when first purchased, and thus have secured an undisputed title.

Our own Government may well be invoked to render its kind offices to assure to our free colored population this refuge against the coming day, when, awaking from many pleasing illusions, they shall cast their eyes over the sea for a home of real freedom.

We rest confidently in the belief, that such a day will come and bring forward a noble development of power and utility from the germs of Christian civilization planted by the American people on the Western coast of Africa. Then a nation's strength, with hearty consent of all parties, will complete what the Colonization Society began.

Meantime, to endow institutions of learning, and to foster and develop agriculture and the arts in Liberia, will in some measure give employment to the Parent Society.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

— • • —

SINCE the acknowledgment made by the Treasurer in the *New-York Colonization Journal* of January, the Treasurer reports the following receipts to May 3, 1864:

DONATIONS.

Rev. Levi Parson, Marcellus, per A. S. Cady,.....	\$5 00
Jagger, of River Head, L. I., Suffolk County,.....	30 00
A lady, P. N. Y., New-York City,.....	10 00
J. and I. L. Schieffelin, “ “	20 00
Wm. E. Dodge, “ “	250 00
Guy Richards, \$50 } “ “	75 00
“ “ 25 } “ “	
James Boorman, “ “	100 00
Henry Young, “ “	100 00
James Stokes, “ “	50 00
Jonathan Sturges, “ “	50 00
Herman Camp, “ “	50 00
Wm. Tracy, “ “	25 00
E. Platt, “ “	10 00
S. B. Schieffelin, “ “	10 00
James Bolton, West-Farms,.....	2 00
John C. Baldwin, New-York City,.....	150 00
H. K. Corning, “ “	100 00
Mrs. Holden, “ “	20 00
S. W. Mills, Port Jervis,.....	10 00
Mrs. Sarah B. Stocking, of Batavia,.....	10 00
Edward Crary, New-York City,.....	30 00
Rev. O. L. Kirkland,.....	5 00
Mark Mead,.....	3 00
H. Van Waggener,.....	5 00
Miss Schermerhorn,.....	30 00
	\$1150 00

SPECIAL DONATIONS FOR OUTFIT OF EMIGRANTS.

Collected by Rev. A. A. Constantine :	
Cash, Wm. E. Dodge,.....	\$10 00

Cash, A. S. Hatch,.....	\$10 00	
“ H. W. Ripley,.....	2 00	
“ A Friend,	1 00	
“ A. W. Witmore,.....	5 00	\$28 00
Martin H. Roberts, for tools,.....	3 00	
Peter Cooper,	1 00	
Per Mr. Cookman, of Harlem: Cash donations of Ed. Stad and J. C. Miller,.....	2 50	
H. Aikman,.....	5 00	
G. G. Spencer,.....	2 00	
Peter Bales,.....	10 00	
R. L. Murray,.....	5 00	
H. Coggil,.....	2 00	
Other donations,.....	28 50	

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN BAPTIST CHURCHES FOR GORHAM.

North Baptist Church, New-York,	\$13 00	
Rev. J. L. Adams's Church,.....	3 35 16 35	103 35

DONATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL TOOLS, ETC.

Mr. Osham, as reported by Rev. A. A. Constantine, a lot of tools for emigrant Miller,.....	2 32	
Do. do. Gorham,.....	13 62	
Jno. N. Quik, (Col. Sec.,).....	9 25	
R. and H. Allen, ploughs for Ferris,.....	17 90	
Chas. Little,.....	4 00	47 09

CHURCH COLLECTIONS.

Clinton, N. Y.,.....	\$5 00	
“ “ Filling pulpit,.....	20 00	25 00

COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

J. Stanly, Cleveland, Ohio,.....	\$1 00	
Mrs. H. Brewster, Sackett's Harbor,	1 00	2 00

LEGACIES.

Vienna, Executor of Mrs. Fulton,.....	1000 00	
“ “ “ “	1000 00	
New-York City, Executor of Wm. Mandeville,.....	2047 19	4047 19

RECAPITULATION.

Donations,.....	\$1150 00
Special donations,.....	103 35
Donations in implements,.....	47 09
Church collections,.....	25 00
Colonization Journal,.....	2 00
Legacies,.....	4047 19
	<hr/>
	5374 63

Annual Report of CALEB SWAN, Treasurer of the New-York State Colonization Society, May, 1864.

GENERAL FUND.

<i>Cr.</i>		<i>Dr.</i>	
To Investments,.....	\$29,900 71	By Balance, Cash on hand, May 1, 1863,.....	\$200 31
" Expenses,.....	7,467 89	" Donations, (Ordinary,).....	2,123 44
" Cash on hand,.....	246 92	" Donations, special for education,.....	1,500 00
		" Legacies,.....	8,803 53
		" Church collections,.....	659 72
		" Colonization Journal,.....	6 00
		" Steamer Seth Grosvenor,.....	4,375 00
			\$ 17,668 00
		<i>Education Fund:</i>	
		By Interest and payment of loan,.....	9,545 56
		" Rent and sale of house in Brooklyn,.....	10,401 96
			19,947 52
			<u>\$37,615 52</u>

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

ASSETS OF THE FULTON COLLEGIATE FUND.

House in Brooklyn, sold for,.....	\$10,000 00
United States stocks, at cost prices,.....	17,749 07
Note due by General Fund, (since paid,).....	1,415 14
	<hr/>
	\$29,164 21

INCOME OF THE FULTON COLLEGIATE FUND AND DISBURSEMENTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SAME.

Cr.

By rent of Brooklyn property,.....	\$582 25
" dividends on United States stocks and premium made,....	1,378 94
" one year's interest on note for \$1415.14,.....	84 90
	<hr/>
	\$2,046 09

Dr.

To expenses and taxes on Brooklyn property,.....	\$241 83
" Prof. Blyden,.....	753 93
" Premium on reinvestment,.....	87 18
" Bibles for students in Liberia College,.....	37 50
	<hr/>
	1,120 44
	<hr/>
	\$915 65

ASSETS OF THE BLOOMFIELD EDUCATION FUND.

One hundred and twenty shares Utica Bank,.....	\$7,200
	<hr/>
	\$4000
	2250
	1000
Bonds and mortgages per list,.....	750
	700
	600
Real Estate in Rome, N. Y.,.....	1,000
	<hr/>
	\$3000
	5000
United States stock,.....	1000
	1500
	1000
	<hr/>
	\$29,000

INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE BLOOMFIELD EDUCATION FUND.

Cr.

By interest on bonds, and dividend on stock,.....	\$2,032 32
" " on notes due by General Fund,.....	356 86
	<hr/>
	\$2,389 18

Dr.

For disbursements for support of students in Monrovia,.....	\$750 00
" cost of reinvestments,.....	8 37
	<hr/>
	758 37
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	\$1,530 81

Settled by transfer of United States stocks to the Bloomfield Fund.

May 23d, 1864.

1865

THIRTY-THIRD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society,

New-York, May 9th, 1865.

OFFICE, ROOM 22, BIBLE HOUSE,

ASTOR PLACE AND THIRD AVENUE, SECOND FLOOR.

New York:

JOHN A. GRAY & GREEN, PRINTERS, STEREOTYPERS, AND BINDERS,
FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS,
CORNER OF FRANKFORT AND JACOB STREETS.

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1865.

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CORNER OF FRANKFORT AND JACOB STREETS.

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1865.

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Officers of the New-York State Colonization Society,

Elected May 9th, 1865.

President.

REV. THOMAS DE WITT, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, New-York,
Rev. GARDINER SPRING, D.D., New-York,
Rev. S. H. TYNG, D.D., New-York,
JAMES BOORMAN, New-York,
Hon. R. H. WALWORTH, Saratoga,
Hon. D. S. GREGORY, New-Jersey,
W. P. VAN RENSSELAER, Westchester,
HIRAM KETCHUM, New-York,
Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT, New-York,
Hon. HAMILTON FISH, New-York,
Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN, New-York,
AMES LENOX, New-York,

Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER, New-York,
Hon. SAM'L A. FOOTE, Geneva,
Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D.D., New-York,
HERMAN CAMP, Trumansburgh,
Hon. J. B. SKINNER, Wyoming,
Rev. B. I. HAIGHT, D.D., New-York,
Rt. Rev. H. POTTER, D.D., New-York,
Rev. E. S. JAMES, D.D., New-York,
MOSES ALLEN, New-York,
Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, Utica,
Hon. EDWARD HUNTINGTON, Rome,
Hon. HENRY A. FOSTER, Oswego.

Corresponding Secretary.

REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL.D., New-York.

Recording Secretary.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, New-York.

Treasurer.

CALEB SWAN, New-York.

Board of Managers.

FRANCIS HALL,
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN,
NATHANIEL HAYDON,
W. B. WEDGWOOD,
Rev. S. D. DENISON,
S. A. SCHIEFFELIN,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
Hon. JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
THOMAS DATENPORT,
Rev. D. B. COE, D.D.,
C. W. FIELD,
G. P. DISOSWAY,
Rev. J. N. MCLEOD,
H. L. BAKER,

BENJAMIN H. FIELD,
D. D. WILLIAMSON,
LEBBEUS B. WARD,
ANSON G. STOKES,
WILLIAM TRACY,
A. MERWIN,
Rev. S. D. ALEXANDER,
SIDNEY E. MORSE,
ROBERT M. HARTLEY,
Rev. JOHN LOWRIE, D.D.,
H. K. BULL,
ROBERT PORTERFIELD,
JOSEPH W. YATES,
N. T. SPEAR.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

NEW-YORK, May 9th, 1865.

ACCORDING to notice duly published by order of the Board of Managers, a meeting of the New-York State Colonization Society was held at half-past nine o'clock A.M., May 9th, 1865. Hon. James W. Beekman was on motion called to the chair.

The Treasurer's Report was read, and ordered on file and to be printed with the Annual Report.

The Corresponding Secretary read the Annual Report of the Board of Directors, which was adopted by the Society, and ordered to be published.

On motion of William Tracy, Esq., the officers of the last year were reëlected, with the following changes :

For Vice-Presidents, Hon. Henry A. Foster, of Oswego, and Hon. Edward Huntington, of Rome, were chosen to fill vacancies made by the death of Abraham Van Nest, of New-York, and Hon. Thomas G. Talmadge, of Brooklyn.

For Managers, Joseph W. Yates, Robert Porterfield, and N. T. Spear, of New-York, were elected to fill vacancies caused by the death of Rev. F. S. Cook, and the declination to serve of James Stokes and James Warren, M.D., of New-York.

On motion, the following resolution was passed unanimously :

Inasmuch as it has pleased the Almighty during the past year, to remove from our number of co-laborers in the Colonization work, the venerable Abraham Van Nest, the Hon. Wm. B. Crosby, the Rev. F. S. Cook, and David McGie, Esq., of New-York, and the Hon. Thomas G. Talmadge, of Brooklyn ; this Society, while bowing to the divine will, would place on record its sense of heavy loss and its high appreciation of their work.

Resolved, That while we cherish their memories and hold them in honor, we feel called upon to complete their life-work, and to endeavor in every Christian way to elevate the whole African race.

There being no further business, the Society, on motion, adjourned *sine die*.

J. B. PINNEY, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

New-York State Colonization Society.

NEW-YORK, May 2d, 1865.

THE New-York State Colonization Society, in conformity with what seemed the clearly indicated policy forced upon them by current events, and not anticipating a renewal of emigration to Liberia until the settlement of our national difficulties, decided, in February 1864, to reduce its expenses to the narrowest practicable limits, and wait patiently for a season of renewed activity. Their office was removed from Room 27 to Room 22, Bible House, to economize rent; and the salary of the Corresponding Secretary reduced more than one half. As was anticipated by them, no emigrants were found during the year now in review from among the American free colored population seeking a passage to Liberia. The Rev. M. H. Freeman, Professor in Liberia College, who had taken passage the previous year, and was detained by an accidental fall, recovered his health, so as to proceed on his voyage with his family in the same vessel, the *Thomas Pope*, on her succeeding voyage, September, 1864.

It is understood that John Blyden, a brother of Professor

Blyden, who came from St. Thomas last summer, with the view to take passage to Liberia, after a delay of several months, found a passage in a merchant vessel, the brig Benson, sailing from Boston, February 7th.

Nicholas Augustus, also from St. Thomas, a blacksmith by trade, who made application for aid, was supplied with tools, and sent out by the New-York State Colonization Society, taking passage for Liberia in the Greyhound, from New-York, January 16th, 1865.

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society, January, 1865, in view of the earnest desire manifested by large numbers of free colored families in Barbadoes, and other portions of the West-Indies, to obtain a passage to Liberia; in view of the numerical weakness of the civilized population of Liberia, its several small settlements sparsely scattered along a coast of hundreds of miles, surrounded by a numerous native population, growing in intelligence, and easily excited to hostility by meddling and designing foreign traders; and in view of the liberal proposition made by the Liberia Government to encourage such emigrants from the West-Indies, it was unanimously resolved to appropriate \$10,000 to this object. In accordance with this vote, the Financial Secretary of the Society, Rev. Wm. McLain, proceeded, in February, to the West-Indies, to carry out the measure. On his arrival, March 11th, it was found that a considerable number, impatient of the long delay, had found means to proceed on their way to Liberia in an English vessel bound for Sierra Leone; yet leaving so many ready to follow, that before the end of March, the agent had chartered the brigantine Cora, and made all needful preparations for her departure with more than three hundred emigrants on the 6th of April.

We hail this event as highly auspicious for the future welfare of Liberia, and the civilization of Africa. These emigrants have enjoyed personal liberty for thirty years, in one of the most beautiful West-India Islands, under the colonial government of Great Britain, where laws made no invidious or disqualifying distinctions of color, where their numbers secured a large amount of social comfort; and yet they longed

for a higher theatre of action, and had made up their minds that Liberia, the black man's Republic on the black man's native continent, above all other places, could satisfy their desire. May we not accept this as indicative of the final judgment of the multitudes of the African race recently emancipated in these United States? May we not justly conclude, that hereafter, when a clearer view of the claims of humanity and Christianity prevail, thousands of them will call upon us to aid them to plant colonies and spread Christian civilization and freedom along the whole African coast? In aid of this expedition, the New-York State Colonization Society has been called upon for \$2500, and its friends are invited to send donations to our Treasurer, Caleb Swan, Esq.

The funds held in trust by this Society, invested in mortgages and United States bonds, chiefly the latter, for purposes of education in Liberia, amount to \$62,500. Of these, \$30,000 belong to the Bloomfield Education Fund; \$31,000 to the Fulton Professorship of the New-York State Colonization Society; and \$1500 to the Wright Scholarship Fund.

The income from these for the current year has been severally \$2071.73, \$2777.54, \$163.12.

The investments have been unchanged, except in instances when bonds fell due and new bonds were purchased.

The salary of Rev. Edward W. Blyden, Professor of Languages and Literature in Liberia College, has been paid out of the income of the Fulton Collegiate Fund; and in view of the greatly enhanced cost of living, a temporary increase of the salary was granted, as also a small loan to aid him in erecting a convenient residence.

Several scholars have been supported in Liberia College from the income of the Bloomfield Fund.

During the year, not a few long tried friends of this cause have been removed from us by death.

The American Colonization Society says in its Annual Report: "Several of our associates and patrons have ceased from their labors and entered upon their reward. Among them are three Vice-Presidents of the Society—Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, Solomon Sturges, Esq., and Professor Benjamin Silliman.

“ Judge Hornblower was long the President of the New-Jersey Colonization Society, and gave to the cause his counsels and his influence. Mr. Sturges was an earnest friend and liberal contributor ; and Professor Silliman early brought his profound and comprehensive mind to an investigation of the principles and aims of the Society, the result of which was published and had an extensive circulation.

“ Nor should another stroke of the divine hand be passed by in silence. Dr. Robert R. Reed, who died December 14th, will be recognized by all who knew him as justly ranking among the good and great. One of the oldest members of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, he remained one of its pillars and promoters until his death—always a staunch and useful advocate of the best interests of the colored race in this country and in Africa.”

The latest news from Liberia informs us that three of her most honored men have recently died.

Rev. Boston J. Drayton, for many years a missionary of the Baptist Church, and lately Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Liberia, was drowned in the surf a few miles from Cape Palmas, December 12th, 1864.

Hon. Stephen Allen Benson, of Buchanan, Bassa County, for eight years President of Liberia, died at his residence January 24th, 1865. His funeral was attended with public honors, and general sorrow was expressed at the passing away of a citizen so distinguished.

On the eighth of October, 1864, Rev. Beverly R. Wilson passed away after a brief illness. Mr. Wilson was a man of uncommon excellence and power. He had for over thirty years been a devoted missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and from his great intelligence and probity had been honored with high public trusts. His works do follow him.

From our own roll of officers and friends we lose honored names. Abraham Van Nest, of New-York, a Vice-President, having lived beyond the usual age of man, has gone to his reward and his rest. His name was, until by feebleness he was compelled to give up business, among the most liberal annual contributors to our Society, and in his dying bequests he divided a portion for Africa.

William B. Crosby, Esq., of New-York, among the PATRONS, so constituted by donations of a thousand dollars, died, after a brief illness, March 18th, 1865. His last visit to our office was to assure himself that his annual donation had been received. The Society will ever cherish and honor his memory.

Others, not so long associated with us, but equally sincere friends, have also gone. David McGie, formerly of Elizabeth, New-Jersey, recently of New-York, died very suddenly October 31st, 1864, leaving a legacy of five hundred dollars to the Society.

Hon. Thomas G. Talmadge, of Brooklyn, and Rev. F. S. Cook, of our Board of Managers, have died, after lives devoted to the progress of truth. We are admonished by their departure that the night cometh when no man can work, and incited to gird up our loins for renewed diligence and toil.

The colonization of colored men from Christian, civilized countries, is a means, proved by all experience, eminently adapted to bring the native African tribes under influences to elevate and Christianize. What people in all the world have greater ability, or are under a deeper load of obligation to rear up such colonies, than we of America? By the stern hand of God, we have, after four years of fearful scourging, prodigally throwing our richest treasure of wealth and life into the conflict, recognized the divine will, and let the bondmen go free.

Have we not a debt, to the continent from which the bondmen were originally torn and brought here, which can best be paid by fitting these freedmen for the work of Africa's regeneration, and with ships of Tarshish freely restore the exiled to that great field ripe unto the harvest?

If we consider how deep in cruelty and barbarism, paganism has debased Dahomey, Ashantee, and the numberless petty tribes of that vast continent; how human blood is poured out as water by her despotic chiefs, and human life wasted in the wantonness of limitless power and superstitious frenzy; and how entirely hopeless is their condition unless overtaken by Christian institutions; pity for them, duty to our ascended Saviour, who desires to see the travail of his soul out of every tribe and tongue, and the claims of justice, which demand

some compensation for the evils inflicted by the slave-trade, would unite to urge us forward in our work.

But it may be questioned if a benevolent society is the best imaginable instrument for the work of colonization: undoubtedly not. For the nation to assume the burthen would be best in all respects. A few of our noble steamers, now happily relieved from blockade duty, constituting a line of emigrant-ships to Africa, and returning by way of Europe with emigrants from that over-populated land, would efficiently execute a sublime policy, fruitful of highest good to Africa, Europe, and America.

The people, however, are not yet able to receive this doctrine, and until the Nation or the States assume the work, Christian beneficence must be appealed to for sending a few, from year to year, to strengthen the settlements already planted, and thus be a reminder to all classes of a great possible good.

The calls upon our people to relieve suffering among the "soldiers," the "freedmen," and the "refugees," superadded to the previous religious and eleemosynary institutions, have for a season taxed to the utmost every capacity, and have justly claimed priority. We recognize this right, but rejoice in the hope that, after a brief season, these claims will diminish in numbers and intensity, and a place be found for the claims of Africa.

As the millions of Europe flock to our shores in vessels wafted by winds or driven by steam, there will yet flow forth, from the aspiring and dissatisfied colored race, a vast stream to Africa.

The Board conclude their report by recommending to the Society to wait a season, until the waves of our national tempest have somewhat subsided, before renewing active efforts. They advise that the educational funds, now well invested, shall be carefully preserved, and the income used to its full extent in encouraging and aiding scholars in the Liberian schools.

They trust, before another anniversary arrives, that, peace being again restored to our land, no military reasons will seem to require the Government of our country to forbid access to

C the free colored population, and thus an opportunity will be afforded to awaken among them an interest in our great work.

We can not conclude this report without reference to our great loss in the deeply-lamented decease of President Lincoln.

The recognition of Liberia, and sending a consul and commercial agent there ; the ratification of a treaty between the two Governments ; the recommendation to Congress to furnish, on easy terms, a steam corvette, to enable the Liberian Republic to defend its coast from the slave-trade ; and his earnest desire, in 1862-3, that our Societies would use the liberal appropriation of \$100,000 made by Congress, to aid freedmen, to find a home in Africa, attest his interest, and place him among the greatest benefactors of the colonization cause.

L While bowed down with the universal grief at our national loss, the friends of the colored race, and that race itself, have peculiar cause of mourning over his death.

Annual Report of CALEB SWAN, Treasurer of the New-York State Colonization Society, May 9th, 1865.

Cr.

By Office Expenses, Publications, etc.,.....	\$2140 74
“ Emigration and Aid to Emigrants,.....	452 58
“ Support of Professor and Scholars in Liberia,.....	2384 35
“ Reinvestments of Funds,.....	9007 25
	<hr/>
	\$13,984 92
“ Balance cash on hand,.....	909 46
	<hr/>
	\$14,894 38
	<hr/>

Dr.

To Balance Cash, May, 1864,.....	\$246 97
“ Donations,.....	550 00
“ Church Collections,.....	363 39
“ Legacies,.....	1444 28
“ Miscellaneous,.....	277 35
	<hr/>
	\$2881 99
“ Income of Bloomfield Fund,.....	2071 73
“ “ Fulton “	2777 54
“ “ Wright “	163 12
“ Matured Bonds,.....	7000 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,894 38
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